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DAVIS UNDER PRESSURE IN PHILIPPINES

Filipinos, With 98 P. C. of Government, Insistently Demand the Whole

GOVERNOR-GENERAL HAS SMALL LEEWAY

American Incumbent Personally Is Popular but That Does Not Alter Politics

Are the Philippine Islands ready for political independence from the United States, and would they profit economically and socially thereby? Numerous American governmental officials have visited the islands this summer to prepare for anticipated debates on this question in the next session of Congress. A series of six articles has been prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *by Prof. Ralston Hayden, authority on the Philippines, who recently spent several months there and in the Far East. The second article follows.*

By RALSTON HAYDEN

Professor of Political Science, University of Michigan, and Carnegie Visiting Professor, University of the Philippines.

MANILA—Mr. Dwight F. Davis at the end of his second year as Governor-General of the Philippine Islands is, without question, the most popular American chief executive that this dependency has known.

Time and again, the Filipino, the American and the Spanish press have supported him in a vigorous exercise of his official powers that would have brought journalistic maledictions upon the heads of his predecessors.

The Filipino people, the American community and the foreign colonies, an exacting and fickle constituency, have warmed to his ready smile and responded to his genuine friendliness. They have also respected the natural dignity of the man, and his own respect for the high office which he occupies. His daughters, who have served as the Governor-General's official hostesses, have been as successful in their rôle as their father has been in his.

Personal popularity may be bought at a price that makes it cheap, indeed. But the popularity of Governor Davis in the Philippines has come to him because both in his official acts and in his personal relationship he has unfailingly shown those qualities which Americans believe represent the highest type of American citizenship. The friend-

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Hoover Confers With Leaders On Cotton Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—A thorough study of the cotton situation is being made personally by President Hoover in the hope of evolving a plan whereby the depressed market on this commodity may be improved.

The announcement yesterday by the crop estimating division of the Department of Agriculture that its latest reports indicate a gain of 101,000 bales over its August forecast, resulted in an immediate unfavorable trend in prices.

Simultaneous with this announcement of the highest September cotton forecast since 1915 President Hoover conferred at length with W. L. Clayton of Houston, Texas, head of one of the largest cotton marketing firms in the country, George R. James, Federal Reserve Board member from Memphis, Tenn., and Eugene Meyer, head of the Federal Reserve Board.

It was said at the White House that the entire cotton situation is being surveyed, and that many plans for possible relief were being considered. No comment was forthcoming from the White House regarding the suggestion that a Federal Reserve Bank might extend credit to a foreign government for the specific purpose of buying a large quantity of cotton, now held by the Federal Farm Board.

The estimate of an additional 101,000 bales over the August forecast brought the total possible cotton yield up to 15,685,000 bales for the year.

Texas Legislature Seeks to Solve Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 9—Three bills calling for curtailment of cotton acreage in Texas, which grows about a third of all the staple raised in the United States, were introduced in the House of Representatives on the first day of the special session of the State Legislature convened by Gov. Ross S. Sterling to discuss the economic straits of "King Cotton."

Growing of cotton would be entirely prohibited in 1932, a policy already adopted by the Louisiana Legislature, under terms of the bill presented by Representative Victor Gilbert. Another by Representative Gordon Burns provides for 50 per cent acreage reduction and the third by Representative J. J. Olsen would prohibit the planting in cotton next year of more than one-third of the acreage devoted to all crops this year. Representative T. J. Towery also introduced a bill that provides for a two-year moratorium on all debts owed by farmers.

Japan Decorates Colonel Lindbergh

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Sept. 9

THE Emperor of Japan has conferred upon Col. Charles A. Lindbergh the decoration of the Third Order of Merit with Medium Cordon of the Rising Sun, it was formally announced today. The announcement said the decoration, of which less than 900 are in existence, was bestowed in appreciation of the impetus given aviation in Japan by the visit of the distinguished flier and his wife on their aerial vacation tour.

Japan to Offer Plan for Cut In Armaments

Warning to Soviet Russia Seen in Reference to National Defense

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 9—The League Assembly's job of preparing for the General Disarmament Conference continued today when Mr. K. Yoshisawa of Japan, with a scarcely veiled reference to Soviet Russia, announced that his Government would soon submit precise disarmament proposals.

While emphasizing the vital necessity of genuine measures for arms limitation, Mr. Yoshisawa sought to establish a privileged position for Japan. He stated that besides limiting naval armaments under the Washington and London treaties Japan had spontaneously reduced land armaments materially.

Before the World War the country had 21 army divisions, he stated; in 1922 the effectives of each division were reduced sensibly; in 1925 four divisions were dissolved. Consequently Japan now has only 17 divisions representing effectives, or less than 65 per cent of pre-war strength.

Plain Warning to Moscow

Mr. Yoshisawa claimed that the Japanese Army aviation branch has much out-of-date material which must be replaced. Therefore he warned the Assembly, "Although the Japanese Government is quite ready to make all possibe efforts with other Governments to contribute to the success of the disarmament conference it has keen interest in seeing that powers whose situation affects the national defense of Japan should make equally loyal efforts to conclude and execute a disarmament convention."

This plain warning to Russia gives an indication of the position Japan intends to maintain at the disarmament conference and is an important contribution to the documentation of the coming meeting.

Turning to tariffs, Mr. Yoshisawa agreed with Signor Grandi's insistence yesterday that tariffs as economic armaments are closely connected with political armaments.

Economic Interdependence

Many saw a Japanese protest against the American tariff barrier when Mr. Yoshisawa said: "Today the economic interdependence of different countries has become so great that all policies of trade exclusion followed in certain countries inevitably create enormous difficulties for other countries which believe in liberty of commerce. If an unceasingly mounting number of states abandon liberal policies international economic peace is deplorably endangered."

Signor Grandi's disarmament proposal of yesterday still arrests the attention of leading delegates although Italian spokesmen were extremely cautious in giving indication of exactly how the Fascist Government proposes to put the arms holiday into effect.

It is pointed out that it would be difficult to apply such a proposal to land or air armaments for machine guns and propeller blades can hardly be counted, nor can private

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Increase Is Noted In Reich Employed

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 9—Despite the shortage of credits, the number of German employed increased from March to June, while in England and the United States the number decreased, Germany's Labor Minister, Herr Adam Stegerwald, declared here today.

He therefore believes pessimism about the future is unjustified in view of the powers of resistance displayed by German industry. Even a considerable increase in unemployment in the coming winter need cause no despondency, he said. He considered payment of a dole in kind practicable within certain limits.

He estimated that approximately 2,000,000,000 marks must be raised for the unemployed in the next seven months. Of this 1,200,000,000 marks will be needed for provisions and coal. Proposed settlements on the outskirts of the cities would provide work for 100,000. The great advantage of the scheme, he said, is that existing values would be mobolized instead of resulting in further outpouring of the taxpayers' money.

According to official figures, there were 4,159,000 unemployed Aug. 31, or 91,000 less than the last report.

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CITY AND TOWN HEADS DEMAND EXTRA SESSION

Gov. Ely Asked to Call Legislature for Action on Motor Insurance

Asking Governor Ely to call a special session of the Legislature to consider the advisability of revising, strengthening or eliminating the automobile insurance law, a resolution was passed at Mayor James M. Curley's conference of mayors, town selectmen and other city officials at the City Hall today.

It was further resolved that solicitors from each county constitute a committee to consider all angles of the demerit system as it operates in Connecticut, and various other forms of personal responsibility systems in the United States, from which they are to evolve a more equitable law to be presented to the Legislature for enactment.

Proposals for improving the automobile insurance system were thoroughly aired. Many officials indorsed the demerit system, while others supported some type of insurance which would keep intact the compulsory factor, in a modified form, while incorporating higher ratings for reckless drivers. There was general opposition to the demerit system as it operates in Connecticut on the ground that it permits every driver "one crash" without insurance coverage.

In describing the purpose of the meeting, to bring into focus a general consensus of opinion as to the most logical line of procedure for the State to take in connection with the proposed higher insurance rates, Mayor Curley openly declared himself in favor of requiring the reckless driver to assume the responsibility for his own carelessness.

Such a line of action, Mayor Curley declared, would be of the most benefit to the motorists as a group and "we would see a lessening in accidents and a consequent reduction in insurance rates to all."

The possibility of attaining a flat rate of insurance for all motorists, while at the same time penalizing the reckless, was called far-fetched by Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission and former Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

"There are various remedies for the present situation," Mr. Goodwin declared, "but the demerit system would be unsound unless accompanied by a merit system or a reduction in rates for those who prove themselves to be safe drivers."

Mr. Goodwin reiterated his stand for a state fund to be administered in the same way as federal life insurance. "If the State compels the motorist to insure the State is ob-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Leader in Grange Declares Farmer Tired of 'Friends'

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 9 (AP)—Mr. Charles M. Gardner, Springfield, Mass., High Priest of Demeter, National Grange, and principal Grange Day speaker at the New York State Fair, today asked that the American farmer be given the opportunity to work out his own salvation, without interference.

"Give the American farmer a rest from legislative interference and a chance to work out his own individual ambitions, unrestricted by artificial barriers and troublesome governmental handicaps," he said, "and the nation's agriculture will right itself most quickly."

Mr. Gardner held the farmer's plight to be due in large measure to an attempt to accomplish through government sources what is impossible, as certain laws of nature and of supply and demand "can never be overturned by legislation."

Picturing the farmer as bowed down under taxation, he said:

"The same short-sighted governmental policy proposes that the farmers shall abandon one-third of their cultivated areas, while in some states is seriously contemplated a policy of limiting by law the proportionate acreage of a crop which a farmer may plant in 1932.

"In the same direction of interference come such proposals as corporation farming, which will reduce the rural citizenship to the lowest grade of peasantry, and Henry Ford's individual gardens, whose only result can be to rob the farmers of their legitimate market: all these proposals in the name of agricultural efficiency and other fantastic designations.

"The universal prayer which rises from the weary souls of exhausted tillers of the soil is that they may be preserved from legislators, fanatics, bankers and 'friends' in general."

What the farmers need in their effort to help themselves, said Mr. Gardner, is "fair legislation, better roads to market, just taxation, a chance for educational advantages for their children, reasonable tariff benefits, and added farm comforts indoors and out to make farm life more attractive, as well as its labor more remunerative."

They Seek Path to British Stability

BRITAIN'S NEW NATIONAL CABINET — Wide World

Front Row, Left to Right—Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Stanley Baldwin, Lord President of the Council; Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister and Lord of the Treasury; Sir Herbert Samuel, Secretary of State for Home Affairs; Lord Sankey, Lord Chancellor. Back Row, Left to Right—Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, President, Board of Trade; J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for Dominions and Colonies; Marquis of Reading, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health; Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India.

'WAIT AND SEE,' WATCHWORD OF PARIS INVESTOR

While Gold Piles Up in Bank of France Public Prefers Saving

Financial Paris prefers to keep its rentes and bonds in its pockets rather than to risk the uncertainties of the open market, according to M. Bainville's summary of the present situation in Paris, which forms part of the Financial Capitals feature appearing each Wednesday in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

By JACQUES BAINVILLE

French Historian and Economist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The Paris Stock Exchange was like a deserted city during the month of August. Abstention is the general watchword. Speculation is practically nonexistent and what little there is consists mainly of small day-to-day operations. Carryover rates are still as low as ⅛ or ¼ per cent, but even at this price only very small sums of money are used. Moreover, sellers are no bolder or more courageous than buyers, so that the market is not laden either on the rise or on the fall. Lack of energy is the result of these conditions.

The spot market is no more active than the forward market. This situation is particularly serious for the Paris Bourse, where the regular purchases of the saving public usually keep the market active. Those who save moderate or small amounts—and they constitute the bulk and strength of the market—are still putting French rentes and bonds into their pockets. Foreign and industrial securities are avoided for the time being. The craze for

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Dry Law Held Most Approved Of American Domestic Policies

Nation Urged to Uphold Constitution at Opening of Nation-Wide Campaign by Allied Forces for Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 9—Youth and maturity, enrolled side by side in the nation's new militant dry organization, the Allied Forces for Prohibition, flung out a clarion call to the nation to uphold the Eighteenth Amendment in launching a nation-wide campaign here yesterday.

First-day speakers who opened this coast-to-coast educational project began a similar rally today in Indianapolis, the second of 261 cities to be visited by the allied campaigners.

The forces of government, the powers of politics and the conscientious citizenry of the United States, to whom the Constitution is sacred, were called upon to rally to the side of prohibition. The statements of natural scientists, and the figures of economists were the foundation of the declarations of the "torch bearers."

Col. Raymond Robins of Chicago, social economist and dry leader, was the principal speaker at yesterday's session here.

Called Distinctive Policy

"Prohibition," he said, "is the most distinctive American domestic policy. It has been discussed longer, approved by more and larger legislative majorities and sustained by more judgments of the courts of the land, from the lowest to the highest, than any other domestic policy of our country.

"Throughout the history of the long struggle between the liquor interests and the public welfare the liquor traffic has been a nullifying and criminally selfish interest trying to break down the Constitution and the law. Now, having done all in their power by nullification, violation and criminal opposition to prevent enforcement, they sneeringly tell us we cannot enforce the Eighteenth Amendment, therefore we must repeal it."

Colonel Robins, discussing the constitutional phase of the prohibition question, said the true American constitutional doctrine was set forth by President Washington in these words:

"The Constitution, which at any time exists until changed by the authentic and explicit act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all."

This doctrine is true, the speaker

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Armenian Exiles Invited to Dwell In Soviet Russia

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 9—The Soviet Government has offered to repatriate thousands of Armenian refugees who for years have been almost derelict in Greece and Bulgaria, it is learned on confidential authority here.

Moscow wishes first to take a lot of 10,000 Armenians from Greece and settle them in their native Erivan, now under Communist sovereignty.

Other contingents are expected to follow until nearly all of the 60,000 to 70,000 Armenians in Greece and Bulgaria will have returned to territory whence they or their ancestors came. The offer was made because of shortage of labor in this corner of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Already some Armenians from abroad have been recruited by the local Soviet in that district, and the present offer springs from the profitableness of the experiment.

It is understood that the Greek Government heartily welcomes the proposal which will rid it of refugees who fled the Greek territory following the evacuation of Smyrna, and the Near Eastern debacle.

Indeed, so eagerly has the Greek Government grasped the opportunity that it is stated it will pay the costs of transporting refugees from Greece to Batum. It is necessary, however, to find the costs of feeding the refugees en route, and the Near East Relief Commission has been appealed to for funds.

The Armenians themselves are reported to be delighted with the prospect of work and a permanent home after years of exile, and have no serious apprehensions about entering Communist territory. If the repatriation arrangement goes through the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics will have accomplished overnight a task which has baffled the League of Nations for a decade.

Los Angeles Recalls Founding With Nine-Day Celebration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 9—Los Angeles stemmed the noisy bustle of a busy American city recently to turn back the pages of California history 150 years—back to the time when it was a drowsy Spanish pueblo in the midst of a desert waste.

The occasion was the beginning of a nine-day celebration commemorating the founding of the city by Gov. Filipe de Neve in 1781.

For almost a year, preparations had been under way and plans had been laid to arrange a colorful and magnificent spectacle as a fitting climax to California's "Fiesta Year"—a project sponsored by the State Chamber of Commerce to revive historical interest and local color in many communities.

La Fiesta de Los Angeles—the result of these preparations—revived an old Spanish holiday, in which almost every representative interest in the community coöperated to make an artistic success. Los Angeles finds itself in the midst of this civic enterprise during the present week.

On the first day of the celebration, formal ceremonies of the founding of the pueblo were reenacted in the old Plaza with as close attention to historical detail as knowledge permitted. Twenty thousand people saw these rites.

Afterward, the queen of the Fiesta—Mrs. Robert Frank Gross, descendant of a pioneer family—was crowned in Olympic Stadium before an audience of 90,000 people. This coronation and the historical parade which accompanied it, were undoubtedly two of the most elaborate shows ever staged in southern California. It required the presence of several thousand actors in costumes, 1000 horses, and numerous bands, including the presidential band of Mexico City.

California has been under four different governments since it was captured from the aborigines, and the representative historical features of these successive stages of historical development were displayed by decorated floats arranged in sections of the parade.

Plane Reduces Mail Time 30 Hours

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—Expediting transatlantic mails by as much as 30 hours became possible when an airplane was catapulted from the steamship Europa, of the North German Lloyd line, approximately 600 miles off Sydney, N. S., yesterday and after reaching that point, which is on the northern tip of Cape Breton Island, refueled and continued on to New York, 675 miles further, reaching here at 4:15 o'clock this morning. The entire time of the flight, including stops, was less than 24 hours. The Europa will not reach this port until tomorrow afternoon.

CLARK UNIVERSITY GETS FIDAC MEDAL

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 9 (AP)—Distinguished honor has been conferred upon Clark University by the Federation Interalliee des Anciens Combattants, the international body of world war veterans, bestowing upon it the highly-prized Fidac medal at Prague, Czechoslovakia.

The organization's jury placed Clark as one of the three American universities which excel in curricula of the wider outlook and good will and understanding in international affairs, thus promoting world peace.

FIRST BRITISH REFORM BILL IS INTRODUCED

Emergency Economy Act Offered Following Confidence Vote

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 9—The Government, assured by yesterday's vote of confidence, today introduced its first emergency legislation. This took the form of a bill which received its first reading unopposed.

It authorizes summary procedure similar to that adopted during the war, enabling economy cuts in public expenditure to be effected by executive action under what is known as "Orders in Council."

A government resolution also was introduced to expedite passage of new taxation measures by taking them up in parliamentary time which in more normal circumstances would have been devoted to business introduced by private members.

Members of the National Government regard the majority of 59, which they secured in the vote of confidence as adequate to insure prompt passage of the drastic financial reforms.

The government vote of 309 included a solid phalanx of Conservatives and Liberals, besides 12 Labor members and three independents. The Opposition vote of 250 consisted entirely of Labor, and such extreme Left Wing groups as those led by Mr. James Maxton and Sir Oswald Mosley. After the division there was a good deal of talk in the lobbies about the possibility of an early election as soon as the immediate task of balancing the budget has been accomplished.

Mr. Arthur Henderson leader of the Opposition, mentioned at a meeting of his followers, the second week of November as a date by which Labor should be prepared for such an event.

Nothing, however, has yet been settled and the view is held in Liberal circles that the Government ought to carry on at least long enough to make itself responsible for next year's budget. The Conservatives are divided. The majority would like to go to the people at the earliest possible date before the memory of the failure of the late Labor Administration to deal with the crisis, has faded. This, they think, would enable them to secure a working majority for the tariffs they believe essential for industrial recovery and reversal of Britain's now adverse balance of trade.

The minority, on the other hand, while equally desirous of introducing tariffs, thinks this should be left to the Government, which should remain in indefinitely for this purpose. Here the difficulty is that most Liberals are stanch free traders, and that it is highly doubtful how many would give support for a tariff.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, in his speech yesterday, carefully abstained from committing himself to either of these views. He confined himself to indicating the nature of his dilemma. He also said the immediate need was to balance the national budget, adding, "We are going to give the Prime Minister our full, wholehearted support to achieve the object for which this Government was called into being."

KAISER'S SON'S TALK BANNED

KIEL, Germany, Sept. 9 (AP)—Prince August Wilhelm, fourth son of the former Kaiser, was forbidden by police today to speak at a National Socialist meeting which was to have been held tonight. Police said they felt his appearance might cause disturbances.

GOLD FLOOD IN U.S. IS AT NEW CREST

$5,000,000,000 in Yellow Metal Now Locked in Government Vaults

MAKES NEARLY HALF OF WORLD'S SUPPLY

Business Stagnation in Face of Great Plenty One of Strangest Paradoxes

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—Behind electrically locked safes, the Treasury and Federal Reserve System now have $5,000,000,000 in gold, the largest sum of the precious metal ever accumulated by any country in any age.

Accumulation of the vast reservoir of gold at a time of international depression is one of the strangest paradoxes in modern financial affairs. Economists dispute over the cause. Federal Reserve and Government officials here emphasize that they see no ground for anxiety in the situation. On the other hand, a European school of thought charges the maldistribution of gold with responsibility for continuing the world depression.

Sir Henry Strakosch and Sir Josiah Stamp charge the Federal Reserve officials with "sterilizing" gold, and thereby disassociating it from the normal credit structure which it should support, permitting the influx to continue. Without better regulation and more equal distribution of the world's supply of gold, some of these financial men go so far as to forecast the end of the gold standard.

While the Administration, it is learned, feels no apprehension over the financial effects of the accumulated gold, now equaling approximately one-half of the total world's supply estimated at about $10,688,000,000, it is learned on good authority that some concern is felt over the possible domestic political effect. Officials are apprehensive that unsound financial demands will be made, using this extraordinary stock of gold as a basis. Such demands are already heard, it is declared. They urge a careful exposition of the whole subject to clarify popular thought on the matter.

Credit Rates Very Low

Demands are being made, for example, that the gold be used as a basis for easing credit and restoring prosperity by the route of an inflation. To this, treasury officials retort that rediscount rates are now at the record low of 1½ per cent, despite which the available credit structure which could be reared on this gold supply is not forthcoming. The gold is there, the officials say, but public and bankers will not borrow against it. The Government, it is declared, can do little more than it has done to facilitate its use.

Gold has continued, with a few interruptions, to flow to the United States in defiance of all previous theories of the gold standard, since 1915. The story is told in two sets of figures: In June, 1914, just prior to the outbreak of the World War, monetary gold stocks were $1,891,000,000; today they are $5,000,000,000. The country is now receiving gold at the rate of about $200,000,000 every six months. Reserves of gold in Germany and Japan have been declared "utterly inadequate" in recent commentaries and if the flow does not soon let up, other nations will be added to the same list.

Several contributory causes have been considered by authorities for the continued gold flood to the United States. Gold, it is pointed out, is now chiefly used to settle international trade balances: When the goods or services of one nation are smaller than those exchanged with another country, the balance must eventually be paid in gold. Normally, the world might extinguish most of its debt to the United States in goods, but this, it is pointed out, has been made difficult by the high American tariff. This is one reason why Europe must send gold to America.

Further Cut in Exports

Another means of meeting the situation would be to cut down the amount of goods purchased from the United States. This has to some extent been done. America's exports have dropped from about $5,000,000,000 to about $3,000,000,000.

Still another way of meeting this unequal trade balance would be for other nations to borrow further from the United States, but this has been impossible in recent days because of unsettled European and Latin-American conditions, which have made Americans unwilling to invest abroad. In fact, short-term loans by the hundreds of millions of dollars have actually been withdrawn.

With other avenues of repayment blocked, temporarily at any rate, other nations have been paying the United States in gold. Such payments not only covered adverse trade balances, but also interest and amortization on the $15,500,000,000 outstanding on foreign loans floated in the United States, and direct investments abroad.

And, finally, recent financial troubles in Germany, and more recently in England, have caused a flight of gold from these countries to the United States where owners considered their money safer than anywhere else. In June alone it was estimated $100,000,000 in gold came to the United States when Germany was going through its financial crisis.

BRITISH CRISIS LAID BY LABOR TO WAR BURDEN

Spokesman of Opposition Blames Private Bankers for Threat to Credit

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR publishes the following article by Mr. George Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works in Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's late Government, as representative of the viewpoint of the Labor ministers who refused coöperation with their own Prime Minister in forming a national Government to restore British credit. The author is now a leading member of the Opposition in the Parliament which has just assembled at Westminster.

By GEORGE LANSBURY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 9—World opinion will make a very great mistake if it allows itself to be persuaded into the belief that the political crisis which has arisen in Great Britain is connected mainly or even partially with domestic affairs.

The trouble was international and is as old as the peace treaties. These treaties set going forces which have almost got beyond the power of statesmen or financiers to control.

Those men who, in days when Germany and her allies were proclaimed as the authors of the World War, said they should therefore be forced to bear not merely the obloquy and shame of such a crime but its material costs, forgot the truth written long ago—"Vengeance is Mine, I will repay, saith the Lord."

Great Britain has paid a heavy price in moral and material degradation during the years she and her allies have united to force Germany to pay. Had there been no financial crisis in central Europe, there would have been none here. This is simple, literal truth.

Favors Debt Cancellation

The immediate financial difficulties which confront Europe and Britain arose when it became fully known that without a moratorium Germany could not pay her way. Mr. Hoover's plan for a year's respite, cheerfully accepted in some quarters, haggled over in others, only postponed the evil day. There can be no real settlement until all war debts are canceled and all start again as coöperators and friends.

Everybody is now conscious of the fact that Germany in a state of collapse will bring down with her the whole structure of European finance.

British financiers and bankers appear to be more involved than others: these people have been able to lend huge sums to Germany at high rates of interest and under conditions which ordinary people would consider very risky.

Consequently, when the threatened collapse of Germany seemed imminent, these financiers and others called for the intervention of the British Government and we had German ministers coming to London, further meetings in Paris, and return visits to Berlin, etc.

Nation Paid All Its Debts

Although the British nation as a nation has paid all its debts as these became due, British financiers, through the press, began a campaign for the replacement of the Labor Government by a "National Government."

In season and out of season it was proclaimed to the world that we as a nation were spending too much on the unemployed and social services; our salaries and wages were too high, and only a government of all parties could be trusted to carry through the economies needed to restore British credit, which, so far as the nation is concerned, was never in question.

After two weeks' discussion the Government broke up because of failure to agree as to what should be done. Whatever the truth of the matter there is no misunderstanding in my view. I, as a Cabinet Minister, understood that no scheme for balancing our budget would be accepted as satisfactory by those in America and in our own country who were being asked for a loan which did not include cuts, and very severe cuts, in unemployment pay and conditions, and drastic cuts in other social services.

Relief Payments "Too Small"

Men placed in responsible positions can only act on facts as they understand them. That is what I did. Further, as I saw the financial situation with such facts as were put before me, I did not believe our rich and powerful nation needed to go cap in hand to anybody.

The ruin of private financiers and others might have done us some injury because of financial arrangements which are hidden from the people, but as a nation I know we are financially strong enough to pay our way without imposing greater burdens on the already impoverished millions of unemployed. These are the victims of a system for which neither they nor the masses anywhere are responsible.

Our huge expenditure on unemployment is tiny compared with what we pay on war debt and is not due to individual payments being too heavy. They are, in fact, too small. The increase in payments arises because the numbers of the needy continually increase.

It is clear to the least observant that no sooner did the late Government break up and the new Government declare its intention to impose a 10 per cent cut in unemployment benefit, in addition to other cuts in social services, than the loans were forthcoming and for the time being the crisis was ended.

JAPAN TO OFFER PLAN FOR CUT IN ARMAMENTS

(Continued from Page 1)

arsenals be supervised in the countries of the world.

A naval truce could be established with relative simplicity, and, it is believed, would contribute mightily to the political preparation of the conference. Even a "moral" declaration that the nations will stop an increase in armaments or new building in coming months would, it is held, work a great improvement.

But although interested in Signor Grandi's suggestion, statesmen are waiting for further details before taking positions. The French, however, are annoyad and skeptical of Italian initiative and interpret the Fascist suggestion as merely another episode in bargaining over the naval agreement.

The British delegates, Germans and their group, as well as neutral spokesmen and observers, however, have welcomed the proposal heartily and wish it made effective.

Invitation to Mexico

Lord Cecil took the lead, however, in keeping Mexico out. Yesterday he led the states which extended a welcoming hand to the Mexican Government. The British representative said: "That omission ought never to have taken place." So after more than a decade it was repaired and one by one the various spokesmen joined in extending the League's friendship.

The invitation has already been cabled to Mexico City and speedy action is expected in bringing another North American republic into the League fold.

Titulescu Elected

The Twelfth Assembly opened Monday to reëlect Mr. Nicholas Titulescu of Rumania as president, largely for his extreme competence and abilities of leadership in that particular chair last year.

Count Albert Apponyi of Hungary received only three votes less than the Rumanian, but nobody took the contest between the defeated and victorious powers too seriously. Once the election concluded Mr. Titulescu was accepted as the best possible president.

Monday, too, the Council wound up its unfinished business with acceptance of the World Court award on the Austro-German Customs Union. Despite rumors of protesting and affirming speech by the two sides in this controversy, the award was accepted in uneventful, almost stony silence.

The Council spent most of the afternoon hearing discursive debate carried on with some heat by Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos of Greece and Mr. Alexander Malinoff of Bulgaria over the financial outcome in their corner of the world of the Hoover plan.

Bulgaria declared it canceled for a year its reparations to Greece. Then Greece canceled in return the money paid to Bulgarian refugees expelled from Greece. Bulgaria holds that the latter is a private debt not cancellable by the Hoover proposal. The Council is asked for a ruling with M. Aristide Briand as arbitrator, and decision is scheduled for next week.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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STATE WORKERS NAMED IN PLAN TO AID JOBLESS

Gifford Outlines Program of Relief; Legion Plans Job Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—Representatives of the President's Organization for Unemployment Relief for 24 states were named, and the program of the committee outlined in a statement today by Mr. Walter S. Gifford, director. The three major objectives of the nation-wide relief program were stated by Mr. Gifford to be the raising of relief funds, administration of relief funds, and distribution and increase of employment. Further state representatives will be announced shortly, Mr. Gifford said.

It is also announced that the American Legion will hold a national conference on unemployment and the economic situation here beginning Sept. 14. State governors and mayors of 15 large cities have been invited.

Mr. Gifford's outline of the proposed work of his committee is one of his first utterances since taking over the leadership of the task of mobilizing relief. His statement was contained in a letter making the appointments of the 24 state representatives. The latter are taken from the membership of the advisory committee of approximately 80 business men and industrialists.

He said in part:

"Our objective is relief of distress growing out of unemployment this winter. To this end we aim to coördinate and strengthen, so far as possible, throughout the country unemployment relief activities consisting broadly of: the activities, public and private, to provide relief funds; the administration of relief funds, and activities looking toward distributing and increasing employment.

"It is believed we can best accomplish this by coöperating with the public authorities and national, state, and local public and private agencies of every kind, now in existence or to be established, which will have charge of these activities.

"In general, the state representative should confer at an early date with his Governor and such others as may be necessary, and ascertain what the general conditions are with reference to probable relief needs and what steps are being taken to meet the situation by the various communities and by the state. The formation of a state committee by the Governor is usually very desirable, if such a committee is not already in existence.

"Important functions of such a state committee are to secure organization and coördination of local resources—public and private—through local committees or otherwise, and to encourage the most careful administration of relief funds by established relief agencies and by emergency organizations in order that aid may be extended to all in need and also in order that the self-reliance of those aided may be preserved.

"Our Committee on Mobilization of Relief Resources, with Mr. Owen D. Young as chairman, and our committee on employment plans and suggestions, with Mr. Harry A. Wheeler as chairman, as well as other committees which we shall form as the work progresses, will be glad to coöperate directly with the state committee where there is one."

The following 24 state representatives were named:

Alabama, Oscar Wells, Birmingham; Arizona, P. G. Spillsbury, Phoenix; Colorado, Charles C. Gates, Denver; Connecticut, James W. Hook, New Haven; Delaware, Pierre du Pont, Wilmington; District of Columbia, Charles C. Glover; Florida, Edward W. Lane, Jacksonville; Georgia, John R. Ottley, Atlanta; Illinois, W. Rufus Abbott, Chicago; Indiana, Warren C. Fairbanks, Indianapolis; Iowa, W. H. Maytag, Newton; Louisiana, C. deB. Claiborne, New Orleans; Maryland, Daniel Willard, Baltimore; Michigan, J. Walter Drake, Detroit; Nebraska, Carl R. Gray, Omaha; North Carolina, Stuart W. Cramer, Charlotte; North Dakota, William Stern, Fargo; Oregon, C. H. Banfield, Portland; Ohio, S. P. Bush, Columbus; South Carolina, Christie Benet, Columbia; Tennessee, H. D. Huston, Nashville; Texas, J. F. Lucey, Dallas; Virginia, Homer Ferguson, Newport News; Wisconsin, L. R. Smith, Milwaukee.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 9—Republican opposition to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's proposed 50 per cent income tax rise to fund the State's emergency unemployment relief program, was given voice with the reconvening of the Legislature in the third week of its special session last night. The Governor's major proposals were protested in a report prepared in Buffalo by the Republican-controlled joint legislative committee on unemployment, of which Assemblyman William L. Marcy Jr., of Erie, is chairman, and which was set up at the regular session last spring to make a survey of the causes of unemployment.

Holding that unemployment relief is essentially a local problem, the committee urges that all relief be undertaken by the localities themselves through their public welfare officials with the agreement that the State shall subsequently reimburse them for 50 per cent of their expenditures. It would postpone until the regular session of the Legislature next January consideration of any tax revision that might be necessary and suggests state budget economies, which, if effected to the extent of a 10 per cent reduction, would save more than $20,000,000.

Pending the next legislative session, the report advises the issuance of short-term certificates of indebtedness authorized by the extraordinary session. The report is in accord with the Governor's program in its stand against the dole in any form.

While majority leaders have not placed their official stamp on the report, the comment or Assemblyman Joseph A. McGinnies, of Chautauqua, speaker, was that "a lot of people are thinking that way." Presumably a decision as to the expediency of pressing the new proposal will be reached tomorrow after the hearing on unemployment relief legislation before the finance committees of the two houses.

Governor Roosevelt, who is away from Albany until tomorrow on a trip upstate, would not comment on the Republican move, but, should it prove to foreshadow the majority attack on his program, it is not doubted that he will oppose it vigorously, even to a veto of any measure passed to carry it into effect. The Governor regards as vital to any relief program that it be directed by a temporary commission able to dramatize the problem, obtain the maximum of voluntary assistance and assure the formation of corresponding local relief committees throughout the State.

The Marcy report was characterized by the Democratic members of the committee, Senator T. Byrne, of Albany, and Assemblyman Joseph T. Higgins, of New York City, as motivated "for the sole purpose of trying to wreck Governor Roosevelt's unemployment program," and consisting "either of general criticisms of the Governor's program or abstract suggestions."

Mr. Marcy said the report had been under consideration by his committee before the Governor's plan was submitted to the Legislature in a special message last week. The committee recognized, he said, that the present emergency was not a temporary one, and believed that "the key to sound and satisfactory solution lies in conformity, as closely as possible, to a long-range program of social and economic reconstruction."

Grange Helps Distribute Surplus Farm Products

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP)—Mr. Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, told President Hoover yesterday that in some states the grange, in coöperation with other organizations, is turning over surplus farm products to cities for use in feeding unemployed.

These surpluses, he reported, are given to city committees for use and preservation after agreement that they will not come into competition with the products being sold by farmers in those markets.

The method used, he said, was for the farmer who had more than he could sell or use to inform the relief committee in the nearest city. The committee sends for products, mostly fruits and vegetables and transports them to cities where they are used or canned for future use.

Virginia State Workers Offer Cash for Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Workers in Virginia State Department of Labor and Industry have offered 1 per cent of their salaries to the State Committee on Unemployment Relief. Notice of the offer was forwarded to Mr. W. T. Reed, committee chairman, by Mr. John Hopkins Hall Jr., State Labor and Industrial Commissioner.

The movement recently inaugurated by the State division of motor vehicles has gained impetus and may spread to all branches of the State government. So far as could be learned, however, there has been no general request for any such action. The pledges of the employees of the motor vehicle division and labor department are said to have been voluntary.

SOFT COAL MEN OF 17 COUNTRIES TO STUDY FIELD

Nov. 16-21 Conference at Pittsburgh Will Analyze Improved Uses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Sept. 9—Technical authorities and economists from 17 countries will participate in the third international conference on bituminous coal Nov. 16 to 21 at the Carnegie Institute of Technology here, according to Mr. Thomas S. Baker, president of the institute, today.

Mr. Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the finance company of the United States Steel Corporation, will make the principal economic address. The feature of the conference will be a discussion of discoveries and improvements by foreign and American experts and how these developments may be used in the soft coal industry to overcome the difficulties on which the industry is laboring.

Among the German delegates will be Dr. Friedrich Bergius of Heidelberg, whose hydrogenation process for breaking down coal into gasoline and fuel oils has been purchased by the I. G. Farbenindustrie; Prof. Franz Fischer of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Coal Research, whose process for forming liquid hydrocarbons from coal is widely known, and Prof. Ernst Berl of Darmstadt.

The English group will include Prof. William A. Bone of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London; Dr. R. Lessing, consulting chemist, London, and Dr. F. S. Sinnatt, fuel research board, London.

The French Government will be represented officially by M. Leprince-Ringuet, inspector-general of mines; M. Coste and M. Vigier, mining engineers. M. André Kling, director of the Municipal Laboratory, Paris, also will attend.

Other countries which will be represented are Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, South Africa and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Coal Miners Seek Help From Hoover

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 9 (AP)—Governmental dictatorship was prescribed today as the only palliative for the ailing bituminous coal industry by Mr. Phillip Murray, international vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America.

Mr. Murray favors formation of a federal fuel commission to draft a plan of national rehabilitation through curtailment of production, acceptable to both mine workers and operators, and predicated upon a general system of collective bargaining to establish wage bases.

"President Hoover, in his wisdom and broad experience, knows our exigencies," Mr. Murray said. "His is the prerogative to pledge, exact, if need be, their acceptance of a federal fuel commission. The emergency is greater than that of 1917."

The union official declared the soft coal industry floundered following "abrogation, in the richly endowed fields east of Indiana, of the wage contracts with the United Mine Workers of America. A contractual wage basis is the prime essential of stability in the industry. Wages are near two-thirds of coal production cost."

He also diagnosed "the ills besetting the business" as due to "overproduction, resultant ruinous competition, picayunish pay to the mine worker, and lack or laxity of leadership by those of 'divine right.'"

DIPLOMAT GETS RADIO POST

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—Mr. James R. Sheffield, Ambassador to Mexico from 1924 to 1927, was elected to membership of the board of directors of the National Broadcasting Company yesterday.

ALIEN SMUGGLING RING IS ALLEGED

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—Nineteen men have been arrested in an investigation of a ring which, federal officials say, has smuggled 8000 aliens into the United States for fees totalling $20,000,000.

The Department of Justice and the Department of Labor have been coöperating in the inquiry for six months. The plan of the smugglers, officials said, was to charge each alien from $200 to $5000 to bring him or her to this country and to blackmail them after arrival on threat of deportation.

Sell and What You Can't You Can, No Paradox, but a Preserving Slogan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina housewives this summer, with fruits and vegetables in abundance, have adopted the slogan, "Sell all you can and what you can't, you can." Pantries are being filled with preserves, and the winter of 1931-1932 promises to be a "sweet" one, no matter if it does get cold.

Merchants in all parts of the State report that they are selling out their fruit jars and other canning utensils as fast as they are received. Peaches this year have sold as low as 10 cents a bushel, at the orchards. Truck loads, at this price, have been bought by enterprising housewives. Watermelons are likewise cheap, which has resulted in a revival of the watermelon rind pickle. The humble cucumber has also come into its own again for pickling purposes. However, the housewives are majoring on preserves.

In some communities workers are canning for the needy. Some housewives have responded to a request to set aside every seventh can or jar for someone less fortunate than they. Where canning is done publicly, the cans, in many instances, are being donated by civic organizations and public-spirited individuals.

It is not mere chance that North Carolina this year has a large crop of fruits, vegetables and other food and feedstuffs. Since the State adopted a definite live-at-home program, production of these has increased.

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MILES OF TRAILS COVER FORESTS OF NEW ENGLAND

Regional Planner Finds Landscaping Problem in Locating Paths

Miles upon miles of trails winding through New England's forests and mountains stand today as monuments to the men who built them. With pioneer perseverance, these men cut through undergrowth and dense woods to provide tramping opportunities for eager hikers whose numbers are steadily increasing.

Among the "pioneers" is Mr. Arthur C. Comey, chairman of the New England Trail Conference, and one of the leaders in New England trail making.

Scouting new routes is one of Mr Comey's hobbies. Being a landscape architect, city and regional planner, Mr. Comey finds in trail locating a landscaping problem. To him a well-scouted path is a work of art.

Special Training Needed

Not everyone can pick out a good trail, for this work requires special training in landscape architecture and designing, as well as an eye for beauty.

Mr. Comey located the Maine section as well as parts of the Massachusetts division of the Appalachian Trail which extends from Maine to Georgia, and the southern end of Vermont's Long Trail. He recently relocated a six-mile section of the Wapack Ski Trail in southern New Hampshire, and worked on a ski path to Tuckerman's Ravine in the White Mountains.

This work appeals to Mr. Comey because of its adventure, its exploration of new territory, and because it is a means through which wholesome outdoor pleasure may be given to others.

Explaining trail finding, Mr. Comey said, the scout first travels through, locating the general route. Later he retraces the course, unwinding a string as he goes along, for the trail cutters to follow.

Arduous Work Required

At times, Mr. Comey added, the scout must fight his way through brush and undergrowth, sometimes crawling on hands and knees, to lay the line along the exact route. It is not an easy task, but when the path is finished, the worker has something to show for his efforts.

In many instances, as in Maine, Mr. Comey continued, no reliable maps are available and the trail scout is tested to the limit. A compass is a necessity at all times.

Practically every Sunday Mr. Comey is hiking somewhere in New England. However, he does not confine his activities to this sport. During winter months he is on skis most of his spare time. In fact during the last four years, he has traveled more than 1500 miles cross-country on skis.

He also made the first three ascents of rocky Mt. Katahdin on skis. On each of these trips he ascended to the summit and returned to the base without removing his skis —a task of no small proportion when it is considered that Katahdin is surrounded by steep slopes, and landslides are a constant handicap.

Skiing Gains Many Followers

So rapidly is interest in skiing growing in New England that most hiking trails are now being built with the idea of use by skiers in the winter, as well as by hikers in the spring, summer and fall.

One of Mr. Comey's hobbies is development of light-weight hiking equipment. He compiled a short time ago a pamphlet on such equipment, which is issued by the Appalachian Mountain Club in Boston.

Mr. Comey is a member of the Governor's Committee on Massachusetts Open Spaces and prepared the committee's map on the existing and proposed open spaces.

"Switzerland of America"

The White Mountain country is Mr. Comey's favorite tramping ground, for here he finds varied conditions and superb hiking trails in the "Switzerland of America." He has hiked over most of New Hampshire's trails, of which there are nearly 1000 miles.

He is looking forward to the realization of the Appalachian Mountain Club's ambition for a continuous trail the entire length of New Hampshire, just as the Green Mountain Club's Long Trail traverses Vermont from Canada to Massachusetts. This trail, he feels, will popularize the forgotten beauties of southern New Hampshire.

Comradeships developed on the trails are treasured by Mr. Comey, for he considers real hikers to be the best of sports. Trail work develops lasting friendships which grow with the years, according to Mr. Comey, who said that most of his best friends were met on the trails, or at least they had something to do with hiking.

Benefits Promised From Smoky Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Benefits that will accrue to the people of southern Appalachia from the establishment of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park have not begun to be realized, said Mr. E. B. Jeffress, chairman of the North Carolina State Highway Commission, following a visit to that section, with Gov. O. Max Gardner and other prominent men of this State.

Mr. Jeffress outlined the projects of highway construction work in the park area, referring especially to three splendid roads connecting North Carolina and Tennessee. The park covers mountain country in both States, including some of the highest peaks east of the Rockies.

Work of the Federal Government in the park area has hardly begun, Mr. Jeffress said, adding that the National Government would later send landscape artists to that section to promote beautification projects.

"The National Park," Mr. Jeffress said, "is within three days' auto travel of 80,000,000 people, or two-thirds of the population of the United States."

CHARITY RECEIVES EXCESS PEACHES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Sept. 9—Two orchardists in Washington County have found a satisfactory way to dispose of their surplus peaches from the bumper crop this year by donating hundreds of bushels to the King's Daughters, local charitable organization.

The King's Daughters have already distributed several hundred bushels to those in need in the county and this winter will distribute canned fruit.

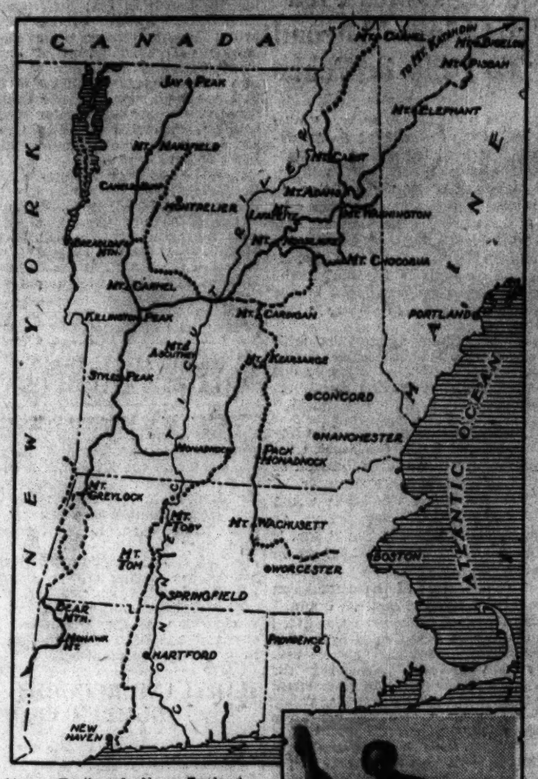
STYLES BOOST SALES OF OSTRICH PLUMES

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The introduction of the new bowler hat for women, with its feather ornament, has already affected the trade in ostrich feathers.

"The one bright feature at the moment is the welcome revival of interest in ostrich feathers, prices for wings having recently improved at least 50 per cent," says the monthly review of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited.

Where Hikers Find Charm



Above—Trails of New England. Solid Lines Show Trails Maintained by Organizations. Broken Lines Indicate Projected Through Trails Scouted. Dotted Lines Show Through Trail Links Not Yet Scouted. Below—Arthur C. Comey Climbing Saddle Stride, Mt. Katahdin, on Skis.

Wise Choice Urged Of Carolina Lands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A half-century period of acquisition of publicity owned forest lands is recommended by Col. J. W. Harrelson, director of the North Carolina State Department of Conservation and Development. "Lands should not be selected at random," he said, "and a successful program must include points of economic, financial and agricultural or social value.

"Acquisition of publicly owned timber lands," he continued, "leads to the following objectives: Timber growing, moving some farmers to better locations, utilization of lands which revert for taxes, better water supplies for municipalities, utilization of prison labor, improvement of water sources for industry, parks, decrease of erosion and silt deposits in artificial lakes."

RESTRAINTS SOUGHT ON 'CLOSING' SALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia Better Trade Association will present to the next session of the General Assembly a bill restricting merchants advertising "going-out-of-business" or "closing-out" sales to the display and selling of only those goods actually on hand at the time the sale is planned, it has been learned.

The bill to be submitted to the Legislature requires that in all such sales the merchant must file with the local Commissioner of Revenue an inventory of goods to go on sale, and that the adding of other goods shall be punishable by a fine of not more than $500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

Merchants Indorse Cotton Goods Plan

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—Replies from 15 merchants in nine cities, announced yesterday by the Cotton-Textile Institute, promised cooperation in the institute's drive to "give powerful assistance to business and employment generally" by stimulating cotton goods buying.

Mr. George A. Sloan, president of the institute, telegraphed some of the country's largest retail and wholesale merchants, pointing out cotton prices were smaller than at any time since late in 1927.

Replies, indicating efforts to stimulate a buying movement, were received from merchants in Los Angeles, Birmingham, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Miami, Little Rock, Ark., Washington, and New York.

China Sets Ban On Ancient Queue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—Drastic measures to prohibit women from binding their feet and men from wearing queues are being taken by Chinese officials in Loyang, Honan Province. It is not an uncommon thing to see queues, relics of the Manchu system, in the narrow streets of Loyang, one of the three leading political centers of the Province.

A city-wide propaganda has been started by the health bureau warning conservative parents that a heavy penalty will be imposed on them if they bind their daughters' feet.

Policemen have been stationed at the market places and public houses with concealed scissors. When a man wearing a queue walks past the policeman steps up and clips it off. Although there have been bitter protests from the older generations, the Government authorities are proceeding without much difficulty.

POLICE CHIEF SHOT

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., Sept. 9 (AP)—Police Chief Charles B. Cavanaugh, foe of liquor sellers, was fatally shot from ambush on the porch of his home yesterday.

CHURCH TO SEND SERVICE ON AIR BY SHORT WAVE

Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago, to Change Stations

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 9—People around the world may now be able to hear the radiocasting of the Sunday morning Christian Science service of Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago, with use of short wavelengths, reaching out over the globe.

A change is being made to Station WCFL, beginning Sunday, Sept. 13. The new station will employ two transmitters, one long-wave and one short-wave, hooked up simultaneously, making it possible to transmit the program to many foreign countries, it is explained by Mr. Maynard Marquardt, chief engineer of WCFL-W9XAA.

People in the United States will tune in on WCFL, but people in other countries may receive the program over the short-wave transmission.

"For the most part the Christian Science services will be broadcast in 17780 and 11840 kilocycles," Mr. Marquardt said, "although at times the broadcast will be on 6080 kilocycles. Under usual conditions the higher frequencies are more satisfactory for around-the-world broadcasting during light hours, but WCFL will also experiment considerably on 6080 kilocycles during light hours. In fact, much experimenting is going on because there is still much to be learned about short-wave transmission."

Not every radio is equipped to receive the short-wave transmission, Mr. Marquardt said, but a device called an adaptor is procurable which can be attached to any set and which will make it possible to receive the short-wave program. Many inexpensive sets and even more inexpensive adaptors are on the American and foreign markets on which the short-wave programs can be picked up, he explained.

"In Europe there is much interest," continued Mr. Marquardt, "in this short-wave transmission, and in many other countries there is more interest than in the United States. In New Zealand and Australia most of the programs the people receive come to them on the short wave, while in South America this means of transmission also predominates because it is comparatively free from static interference."

The WCFL short-wave broadcast station officially opened about one year ago, when it broadcast a program during the entire night. As a result, letters came in from India, Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, South America, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Italy, Spain and England showing that all of these countries had heard the same program. At another time a baseball game broadcast from Chicago at 3 p. m. was picked up in Egypt at 11 p. m. (Egyptian time) and in Australia at 7:30 a. m., according to letters received by the station.

The time of radiocasting remains the same as previously, 10:45 a. m., Chicago time, which for the present is daylight saving time, but which on the last Sunday of this month, Sept. 27, returns to central standard time.

WCFL is maintained by the Chicago Federation of Labor. It is the only station operated by Labor in the United States.

BILL AGAINST GANG FILMS INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 9—Hearty indorsement of the bill advanced by Senator James J. Crawford of Albany, proposing a state ban on gang motion pictures, is given by Mayor Roland B. Marvin in a letter to the Senator.

The prohibition was put into effect by official order to Syracuse theater managers two months ago. Mayor Marvin inclosed copies of this order in his letter and wrote he would inform members of the Legislature from this city of the administration's support of the Crawford bill.

Board Is Silent On Wheat Sales To the Germans

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—Although press reports received here from Berlin stated that a sale involving 7,500,000 bushels of wheat had been transacted with the Federal Farm Board, Mr. James C. Stone, chairman, declined to make any statement on the matter.

According to press dispatches Mr. Axel Schlinder, of the German Central Agricultural Center, had completed negotiations whereby his organization obtained 7,500,000 bushels of wheat held by the Farm Board, on credit extending over a period of years.

No additonal details were forthcoming and the board refused to discuss the matter. Should the transaction go through this will make the third largest wheat transaction by the Farm Board in the last few weeks.

The first was its coffee-wheat barter deal with the Brazilian Government, in which the board exchanged 25,000,000 bushels of grain for 1,050,000 bags of Brazilian coffee. The second was the sale of 15,000,000 bushels of grain to the Nationalist Government in Nanking, China, for relief purposes in the Yangtse River Valley, which recently experienced a devastating flood.

If the German sale is made, the board will have disposed of 47,500,000 bushels of its 1930 grain holdings, estimated to amount to well over 200,000,000 bushels.

RAILROAD PERFECTS APPEAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Pursuing its contention for the right to extend its electric lines from Gastonia, N. C., to Spartanburg, S. C., and from Charlotte to Winston-Salem, N. C., the Piedmont & Northern Railway has perfected its appeal to the United States Circuit Court at Richmond, Va.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. C. H. Barnes, New Haven, Conn.
Walton Hubbard Jr., Los Angeles, Calif.
Rosa Goldschmidt, Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. F. Rosendorn, Washington, D. C.
Margaret H. Dessecker, Dayton, Ohio.
Mrs. Mary A. Knaub, Dayton, Ohio.
Mrs. Ida Mae Hawks, Hollywood, Calif.
Mrs. Arthur Sarns, Detroit, Mich.
Arthur Sarns, Detroit, Mich.
Robert Kendall Crane, Norwalk, Conn.
Mrs. Frank Penwell, Chicago, Ill.
Frank Penwell, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Stella Sweeney, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Mary M. Shufelt, Montreal, Can.
Herbert C. Phillips, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Clara M. Phillips, Rochester, N. Y.
Mark Silver, Whitestone, L. I., N. Y.
M. A. Tamara, Bogota, Colombia, South America.
Mrs. Helen Wieser, Detroit, Mich.

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183 Luxurious New Coats
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Boucle and very rough weave fabrics follow the flattering, new Silhouette that is so slenderizing! Collar and cuffs of Beaver, Kit Fox, Pointed Fox, Kolinsky, Persian, Lynx.
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A splendid collection of unusually rich looking coats trimmed with such precious furs as Beaver, Kolinsky, Cross Fox, Badger, Fitch, Persian, Lynx, Kit Fox.
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The lavish application of such furs as silver fox, kolinsky, dark beaver in wide, long, tapering collars and deep cuffs, that spiral or point above the elbow, distinguishes them.
Women's, Misses', Juniors' and Half Sizes
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HIGH RATES DUE TO RECKLESS DRIVER, ELY SAYS

Governor Finds Way to Lower Them Is to Cut Claims and Accidents

The way to bring down insurance rates is to reduce accidents, claims and litigation and this can be accomplished largely by solving the problem of the reckless driver, Gov. Joseph B. Ely said in a radio address last night.

In appealing to the public for its coöperation in relieving the highway menace which, he declared, was "worse than war" the Governor revealed the salient facts that 63,663 claims and more than $16,000,000 are paid out annually to compensate those injured by motor vehicles on Massachusetts highways.

The present law he considered far from equitable and he took the opportunity to stress the importance of new legislation to minimize the expense of insurance which is made obligatory by the State upon practically every motor vehicle owner.

Throughout his address, Governor Ely reiterated his confidence in the honesty and integrity of state insurance officials, declaring that the system of checking up on insurance companies and estimating rates is as sound and complete as the law permits.

"I do not express any opinion as to its accuracy, but I have made careful examination of facts and figures which indicate clearly that losses from accidents to insurance companies is greatly in excess of estimates upon which rates have been based," the Governor said. "It is reported that during the four years the present law has been in operation, insurance companies have lost in the aggregate $9,000,000.

"The present law makes it imperative for the insurance commissioner to fix rates upon a basis that will return to the companies engaged in writing insurance a fair and reasonable profit. In view of this fact, it is difficult for the commissioner to deny the companies a rate which, upon the experience of the business as shown by figures of the company denies such profit.

"I am further convinced that the loss ratio is in part due to the exaggeration of claims and the pressing for settlement of groundless and worthless litigation. Because insurance is a compulsory prerequisite to the operation of automobiles upon our highways, it is the duty of the Commonwealth to enact further legislation that will tend to minimize its expense."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer tonight; moderate west to south winds.

All the New England States: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer tonight

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate west or northwest winds and mostly fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Sept.9	Max. Sept.8		8 a.m. Sept.9	Max. Sept.8
Atlantic City	72	80	Nantucket	68	76
Bismarck	58	96	New Orleans	80	92
Boston	67	77	New York	68	80
Buffalo	70	72	Norfolk, Va.	72	80
Calgary	40		North Platte	62	96
Charleston	72	82	Philadelphia	72	80
Chicago	70	90	Phoenix, Ariz.	72	104
Cincinnati	64	84	Pittsburgh	66	76
Denver	64	90	Portland, Me.	62	74
Eastport, Me.	56	54	Raleigh	70	82
Hatteras	78	78	St. Louis	72	90
Helena, Mont.	46	56	St. Paul	74	98
Huron, S. D.	70	96	Salt Lake City	58	90
Jacksonville,	70	86	San Francisco	54	64
Kansas City	74	96	SantaFe, N.M.	56	80
Key West	84	90	Seattle	52	66
Los Angeles	60	78	Tampa	76	88
Memphis	72	92	Washington	68	82
Miami, Fla.	80	84	Wichita, Kan.	74	96
Montreal	64	74	Williston	54	82

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 9:48 p. m., Thursday 10:25 a. m.
Height of tides 10.1 feet, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:36 p. m.

CITY AND TOWN HEADS DEMAND EXTRA SESSION

(Continued from Page 1)

ligated to give the motorist his insurance at cost," he argued.

The general consensus was that fraudulent claims have considerable to do with the higher insurance rates. Figures were cited showing that there were 42,000 accidents in 1930 and 65,000 claims. It was Mr. Goodwin's idea that the 23,000 claims unaccounted for were fraudulent.

John J. Murphy, Mayor of Somerville, emphasized the advantage of compulsory insurance in protecting the pedestrian, but declared that something should be done to put the unskilled and reckless off the road or at least make him pay for his own carelessness.

Mr. Murphy explained that in Somerville they were working out a plan to meet the objections to a Supreme Court ruling against the state fund plan on grounds that it was unconstitutional.

Mr. H. B. Church, selectman of Needham, agreed that a uniform rate was impractical. The state fund idea, he said, has eeen temporarily knocked off the books by the Supreme Court ruling but the demerit plan is a good one if it incorporates the $100 deductible form. This plan, he explained, would obligate motorists to pay for their own losses up to $100.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Le Million," French Film. Continuous.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Babson Park: Meeting, annual business conference, Knight Auditorium, 2:30.

Hotel Statler: Meeting, Mailers Trade District Union of North America, Parlor C. Luncheon, Lions Club, Parlors D and E.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Treasures of the Museum, Miss Adlow, 11.

Boston Quota Club: Luncheon meeting, address, "Avocations for Women," by Miss Mary Tolman, executive secretary, Women's Educational and Industrial Union; Engineers Club, Commonwealth Avenue, 12:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open week days, except Monday, from 10 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italin engravings; nineteenth-century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions of prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier, English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin. French drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission fee 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Summer exhibit of paintings, miniatures, sculpture and etchings.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—General summer exhibition.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—General print exhibition.

Scherwee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and drypoints by Frank W. Benson, Edmund Blampied, Arthur Briscoe and others. Through September.

For other exhibitions, see Tuesday's Monitor

FEAR DECLARED BLOCKING PATH TO NEW RICHES

Babson Report Says Opportunities Greatest Since 1893

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass., Sept. 9—Business and investment opportunities unparalleled since 1893 are "knee deep" in the United States today, awaiting those who will act now in the conviction that trade is gradually working out of "this period of adjustment," in the opinion of the Babson Statistical Organization.

Weight was attached to this finding by business men gathered here for the opening today of the eighteenth annual National Business Conference, because, they said, the Babson organization has consistently predicted business movements accurately. It was pointed out that the statistical information of this organization foretold the stock market debacle of 1929 at a time when this possibility was widely scouted.

In presenting the stand of the organization, Prof. Ralph B. Wilson said that real estate, good stocks, low priced bonds, commodities and business enterprises are for sale in the bargain basement today. Pessimism and fear are chilling enterprise at a time when sound business indexes point the way to renewed activity, he continued.

"Two years ago our commodity index of basic material stood 50 per cent above the pre-war levels," Professor Wilson continued. "Today it stands about 3 per cent below those levels. In some instances, there are commodities that can be bought more cheaply than ever before.

Big Industry Buying

"At these extremely low levels big industry is already beginning to buy basic raw materials in large quantities. This will enable manufacturers to produce finished products at the lowest cost in years. This activity will draw upon the existing stocks of raw materials. These combined activities will increase employment and the purchasing power of labor.

"As we go into 1932, busines activity, stock prices and commodities should average a great deal higher than they are now."

Professor Wilson described the present business situation as a "final readjustment from the World War," which stimulated production out of all measure for peace-time needs. He pointed out that the United States has a producing capacity of 900,000,000 pairs of shoes annually, yet uses only 300,000,000 pairs.

"We have a capacity in the United States and Canada to make 10,000,000 automobiles a year, yet the peak has been 5,600,000," he continued. "We can produce 66,000,000 tons of steel, yet our highest production has been 56,000,000 tons."

Classifies Problems

Problems confronting industry were divided by Professor Wilson into five classes: first, those that a business revival will work out; second, those that can be controlled by industry; third, those that are practical and of relatively immediate solution; four, those that involve international consideration, and five, those which by their very nature are somewhat utopian and remote.

Mr. Leavitt C. Parsons of Boston, expert on international finance, proposed a device to "take war debts out out of politics." He said, "The present Allied war debts can without in any way disturbing our international relations be deposited with the Federal Reserve Bank as trustee and provision made to issue against them on a nation-series basis longparticipatioin collateral trust certificates of equivalent face value carrying a coupon rate of 3 per cent.

"These certificates could be offered for public subscription by the treasurer of the United States, each certificate to carry the unqualified indorsement of the United States Government as to the prompt payment of principal and interest."

DRY LAW IS HELD MOST APPROVED AMERICAN POLICY

(Continued from Page 1)

held, "because the Constitution is the people's law, the free will of fighting farmers who had won by their own blood the right to write their fundamental law."

It is not true, Colonel Robins declared, that the majority of the people oppose prohibition but are helpless because of the Constitution.

"Anyone who says that," he said vehemently, "is either ignorant or false." He then pointed out that ways exist for orderly and legal change in the Constitution.

"But to select one portion of the Constitution for loyalty and obedience and to reject other portions is selective anarchy whether those guilty of this crime know it or not," he added. "Because we have legal ways of changing the Constitution, nullification is always wrong."

The United States, Colonel Robins said, of all the countries of the world wrestling with the liquor problem, has wrestled hardest and accomplished most toward outlawry of the saloon and the liquor traffic. He cited five principal factors contributing to the achievement.

Pioneers of Better Life

"First," he said, "the spiritual adventure of the American people—they are pioneers of a better human life, daring to use government for human welfare.

"Second, the spread of knowledge, teaching the deleterious effects of alcohol upon muscles, mind, and moral control.

"Third, the advance of democracy and particularly the advent of women's suffrage, which has given women, in the ballot, a means of protecting themselves and their children from drunken men.

"Fourth, the coming of the machine age, with its attendant hazards, which means we must have sobriety from the standpoints of both safety and efficiency. The high-powered machines of today are nothing for a drunken man to meddle with."

The fifth factor, he said, and "possibly the most potent of all," is the liquor traffic itself with its "criminal and lawless character, violating the rules of the game and caring only for its own special privilege."

Testimony Conflicts

Two facts, Colonel Robins said, stand out: there is conflict in the testimony as to the results of prohibition so far. There is no genuine agreement among the wets as to what they would substitute for prohibition.

"The true position for intelligent citizens to take is that we should have honest enforcement for ten years, and then take stock of the results," he asserted.

Mr. Robert C. Ropp, New York, national chairman of Allied Youth, spoke at a youth banquet and addressed yesterday's mass meeting.

"There has been a false optimism among prohibitionists," he said. "They have thought the consumption of liquor is at a standstill. This is not true. This optimism and a profound pessimism on the part of others are dangerous to the prohibition cause. I wish the people's faith in their government and their institutions were back again."

The Allied Youth Movement, he said, embraces all religious beliefs, united in defense of the Eighteenth Amendment. "Youth has a cause to fight for," he declared. "Thou shalt not press down upon the brow of young America this crown of thorns. Through Allied Youth more than a million young people will pledge their support to the Eighteenth Amendment. It must be enforced."

Mr. Grant M. Hudson, a former member of Congress from Michigan, and Mr. Ira C. Landrith of Chicago, Christian Endeavor leader and president of the National Temperance Council, spoke briefly yesterday.

Mr. Hudson charged that wet interests sponsored propaganda to play up crime in the newspapers and blame it on prohibition. He asserted that less than 2 per cent of the people of the United States are drinking today.

Allied Forces Report $28,582 in Contributions

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP)—Contributions of $28,582 were reported yesterday by the Allied Forces for Prohibition to the clerk of the House for the last three months.

Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, former Assistant Attorney-General in charge of prohibition and now attorney for Fruit Industries, Ltd., a concern making grape concentrates that are convertible into wine, was listed as giving $100 to the fund.

Dr. Daniel A. Poling, one of the chief organizers of the new prohibition organization, was reported as advancing $24,000 in loans. Expenditures for the three months were put at $23,939.

Statue Dedicated To Chicago Publisher

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 9—Symbolizing in stone his 50 years of effort on behalf of good government and civic welfare, a statue by Mr. Lorado Taft was dedicated to the memory of Mr. Victor F. Lawson, a founder and publisher of the Chicago Daily News today. The statue stands in Graceland Cemetery.

It was the gift of Mr. Iver N. Lawson, a brother of the former publisher, and according to the Daily News is one of Mr. Lorado Taft's greatest works, depicting a crusader going forth with drawn sword.

Of massive size, the statue is cut from a single block of dark Quincy granite and has been polished to resemble bronze.

Mr. Charles H. Dennis, editor of the Daily News, delivered the dedicatory address on the subject "Victor F. Lawson, the Crusader."

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

Chang Issues Plea To Chinese Abroad To Help in Peace

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China, Sept. 9—An appeal has been telegraphed by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, military commander of Northern China, to Chinese organizations overseas asking them to exert their influence for peaceful settlement of the dispute between Nanking and the discontented elements in the south. The appeal has been occasioned by the increasing threat of civil war in that area.

Marshal Chang declares that militarists who foment trouble during the times of national calamity due to the floods are proving themselves traitors.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 9 (AP)—The National Flood Relief Commission today approved the relief program of T. V. Soong, Finance Minister, by which $70,000,000 (Mexican) would be available for flood victims. At current exchange rates, that sum is equivalent to about $21,000,000 in American money.

The chairman of the commission told his colleagues that the commission's limited resources necessitated confining its attention to immediate problems, leaving the gigantic task of curbing and harnessing the Yangtse River to future government action. He said the greatest suffering would occur in the flooded areas during the winter.

Today's news brought confirmation of the report that forces of the insurgent government of South China had invaded Hunan Province, a part of the Nanking Nationalist Government's territory.

Boston to Have Plays for Juniors

A series of six plays, suitable for children and young people, will be undertaken in Boston every third Saturday morning beginning Oct. 31 under the auspices of the Professional Players, Inc., according to an announcement made today by Miss Rebekah Hobbs, director.

This plan, which is an innovation in this city, has been adopted so young people may come to know more about spoken plays.

"We shall present the sort of plays upon which the foundations of the American stage were laid," Miss Hobbs said. "We shall open with 'Tom Sawyer.' We shall give 'A Kiss for Cinderella,' 'Quality Street,' 'The Prince and the Pauper' and A. A. Milne's 'Ivory Door.'"

All the plays selected will be interesting to young people from 7 to 17, and the experiment is being conducted on the subscription plan.

Radios Seek Right To Relay Parley

With merchants and distribution experts from all parts of the country scheduled to speak at the third annual Boston conference on retail distribution—the Williamstown for trade problems—which is to be held at the University Club Sept. 14-16 under auspices of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, two nation-wide radio networks have requested the privilege of radiocasting some of the speeches, it was announced today.

The National and the Columbia broadcasting systems have asked, through their local station, to put speakers on the air and those selected include Mr. Kenneth Collins and Mr. Arthur Brisbane of New York. The conference is assisted by coöperation of the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, Boston University College of Business Administration and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Speakers include Dr. Herbert W. Hess, of the Wharton School of Commerce and Finance, University of Pennsylvania; Mr. Luigi Criscuolo, economist of the New York firm of Merrill, Lynch & Co.; Mr. Sidney Rabinovitz, chairman of the board of the Economy Grocery Stores Corporation; Mr. W. T. Grant, of W. T. Grant Company; Mr. Kenneth Collins, executive vice-president of R. H. Macy & Co.; Mr. David R. Craig, director, research bureau for retail training, University of Pittsburgh; Mr. Sam B. Anson of Cleveland; Mr. Lewis W. Waters, vice-president of General Foods Corporation; Mr. R. B. Alspaugh of the University of Chicago and Mr. Paul H. Nystrom of Columbia University.

At the closing session, Mr. R. J. McFall, chief statistician for distribution of the United States Department of Commerce, will discuss the first presentation of complete reports on the retail census of the country and of Boston.

BUNKER HILL POST TO OPEN MARDI GRAS

Bunker Hill Monument tonight will look down upon a merry crowd of funsters at Chestnut and Adams Streets, where the Bunker Hill Post of the American Legion is to open its Mardi Gras and block party at the Legion grounds. The event is to take place each night through Sept. 12.

Among the entertainment features will be the playing of the Bunker Hill Post band, which captured first prize at Cohasset July 4. Mr. Bernard is chairman of the committee in charge, while Dr. T. Leo Quinlan is head of the subcommittee.

MARYLAND RECORDS BUMPER CROPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 9—Bumper crops in many commodities testify to rural Maryland's recovery from last year's drought.

In some instances, the yield is close to the highest on record, according to figures compiled by Dr. T. B. Symons, director of the extension service of the University of Maryland, and in others the average crop has been exceeded.

SALVATION ARMY DRIVE

Mr. Philip R. Allen, chairman of the annual Salvation Army drive, today announced $150,000 as the goal for Boston for this year. The drive is to start Oct. 21, closing Nov. 7. The sum desired is intended to meet the operating expenses of Boston's 24 institutions.

SILK MILLS REOPEN

HOLYOKE, Mass., Sept. 9 (AP)—Operation of the silk mills of William Skinner & Sons was resumed yesterday after a shutdown of 10 days, which was due to business conditions.

Independent Grocers Have Fun Meeting Competition of Chains

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 9—Grocer Frank Smith stopped sweeping, leaned on his broom and listened cautiously to Gene, the enthusiastic jobber's representative.

A thousand or so other grocers listened too, chuckling at Frank's slow responses, cheering when Gene made a good point.

They were all members of the Independent Grocers' Alliance, an organization of about 10,000 grocers holding a convention here. This is the largest of the voluntary chains organized to meet chain-store competition. Its method is to combat the chain not by lobbying for legislation in behalf of the independent, but by increasing the independent's efficiency, matching the chain's centralized buying power, its national advertising program and its efficiency in management.

The independent grocers who belong to the I. G. A. are carrying out their plan with jovial good humor. Their convention, in contrast to others, was a "show." It was held in the Apollo Theatre, speakers taking the stage and acting.

Frank in his white apron and Gene with his salesman's kit were actually two members of the I. G. A. headquarters staff endeavoring to put over to members a serious advertising plan. Frank was Mr. Reed Drummond, director of the I. G. A. advertising program, and Gene was Mr. Gene Flack, vice-president of the I. G. A. advertising council. But for the moment they were just comedians and the grocers got their lesson with a sugar coating.

Gene had a new printing device which would enable Grocer Frank to add spot news to certain advertising material supplied him by the I. G. A. headquarters. After some discussion as to whether the new instrument was a doodad, a thing-ama-jig, a what-cha-ma-call-it or a jigger, the grocer's skeptical attitude turned to one of extreme curiosity.

When he learned that by this ingenious printing machine he could vary his handbills so that those distributed to the Italian neighborhood could feature spaghetti and cheese, while others, intended for Negro customers could play up a bargain in cornmeal and pork chops, he was sold.

Fun of this sort seems to help the grocery business, said Mr J. Frank Grimes, president of the I. G. A. The more laughing, the less fear of depression, and so the more business, he reasons. He reported, after traveling about 7000 miles in the 37 states of his association this summer, that things were looking up for the independent who is trying to meet chain store competition by increased efficiency.

Grocers Find Chains Do Third of Trade

The September issue of the Grocers' Magazine has published Census Bureau figures which show that in 39 out of 41 New England cities with a population exceeding 30,000 the independent retail grocers are doing 69 per cent of the business and the national and sectional chains 31 per cent.

The magazine said in Boston the independents are doing 63.38 per cent of the business and the chains 36.62 per cent.

"The manufacturing cities of Lowell, Lawrence, Worcester, Fall River, Chicopee, Holyoke, Bridgeport and Woonsocket," the magazine adds, "give 77.88 to 81.98 per cent of all their retail grocery and fresh meat orders to the independents.

"Nashua, N. H., a manufacturing city of 31,463, which has a large proportion of very enterprising grocers, some of whom own a successful coöperative buying wholesale house, gives 85.11 per cent of its business to the independents, 14.89 per cent to the chains.

"Separate fruit and vegetable stores are not included in the figures. There are quite a number of such stores in the largest cities, but hardly any in cities of 50,000 or less, showing that most all the fruits and vegetables are sold by the grocers."

MORE COFFEE DESTROYED

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Sept. 9 (AP)—The National Coffee Council announced yesterday that a total of 876,961 sacks of inferior coffee had been destroyed up to Sept. 5.

Restaurants

NEW YORK CITY

Two Attractive Tea Rooms

During the past ten years Monitor readers from all over the world have enjoyed our hospitality.
Breakfast, Luncheon, Afternoon Tea
Vanity Fair, 3 East 54th Street, Near Fifth Avenue — Colonia, 379 Fifth Avenue, Near 34th Street
CLOSED SUNDAYS

VIRGINIA NEEDHAM
175 MacDOUGAL STREET
(Half block South of 8th Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues)
Good food in a lovely old New York house
Luncheon 12-2—65, 75, 85 cents
Dinner 5:30-8—$1.00, $1.25 and $1.50
CLOSED SUNDAYS

TEANECK, N. J.

Cedar Lane Tea House
714 CEDAR LANE, TEANECK, N. J.
Bridge Luncheons — Luncheon
Special Parties — Tel. Teaneck 6-1043 — Tea
Closed Mondays — Dinner
E. May Chandler—Carolyn N. Chandler

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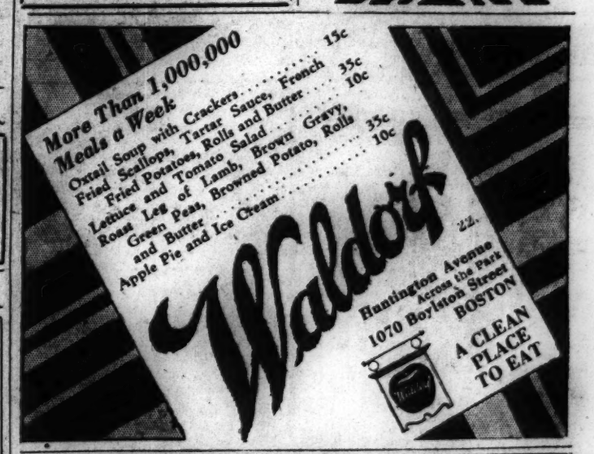
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The service quarters have been given as much attention as the master's rooms; deep closets, linen drawers, daylight tiled laundry with modern machinery and drying room. House heated by twin hot water boilers, with much indirect heating. All baths are tiled, one with scenic tile imported from Holland. Living room is 24x34 ft., panelled oak walls with hand carving by Lualdi. Vienna marble from an old convent faces the fireplace. Fireplace in dining room is of generous proportions and of antique Italian marble.

This estate is one of the show places of New England, and must be seen to be appreciated. Open for inspection to prospective bidders only, daily from 2 to 4 P. M.

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POSTAL SAVINGS UP TO $400,000,000 FOR HIGH RECORD

At Same Time Deficit of $150,000,000 Said to Indicate Hoarding

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP)—A postal deficit of $150,000,000 for the current fiscal year was foreseen today by Mr. Arch Coleman, Acting Postmaster-General, as postal savings mounted to the high record of approximately $400,000,000.

While hard times were affecting the postal revenues, Mr. Coleman said the savings had doubled, indicating that hoarded capital to some extent was responsible for the existing business condition.

He predicted the tide would turn to economic normalcy "when employed people, fortunate enough to have a much decreased cost of living, quit piling up savings in fear of the future and begin to purchase things they normally desire."

To shrinkage of orders and shipments he attributed the present low volume of mail. Postal receipts, after 15 years of steady acceleration, have dropped $50,000,000. The decrease is expected to bring reverberations in the next Congress.

The latest estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, puts the receipts as $656,000,000, as against $705,000,000 last year.

Postal savings increased from $175,000,000 to $350,000,000 in the year ending June 30, 1931, and now are about $400,000,000.

"Over-production of idle capital," Mr. Coleman called it. "Away beyond the savings of normal times."

Savings banks everywhere, he said, had marked this trend.

"It seems to me that in the present era of low prices, people would begin to take advantage of bargains and purchase things," he said.

But the postal receipts of 50 selected cities, announced today, failed to show acceleration in the mail order business. There was a 9.61 per cent decrease for August over the same month a year ago, as compared with only an 8.16 per cent decrease in July over the same month a year ago.

Steady losses in postal revenue had been intensified by increases in operating costs, with more threatened, Mr. Coleman said, pointing to a 4-hour cut in the work week by the last Congress, estimated at a $13,000,000 expense to the department.

For these clerks, now working 44 hours per week, on an 8-hour day, with Saturday a half day, Representative Clyde Kelly (R.) of Pennsylvania, a Republican member of the House Post Office Committee, is advocating a 6-hour day and 5-day week at the same pay.

"It is easy to see how with such legislation the deficit would continue to mount out of all proportion," said Mr. Coleman.

GOVERNOR DAVIS UNDER PRESSURE IN PHILIPPINES

(Continued from Page 1)

ship which the Filipino people and their leaders feel toward him is an important American asset in the Philippines today.

Ninety-eight Per Cent Filipino

A glance at the actual governmental situation in the Philippines discloses why personal popularity is an invaluable item in the Governor-General's stock in trade. The Jones Law of 1916, under which the islands are governed, has vested in him, the chief executive of the islands, the usual powers of an American governor, plus additional executive authority granted him as the representative of the American sovereignty in the archipelago.

In the actual administration of government, however, the Governor-General must rely upon an official personnel that is 98 per cent Filipino. Save for the Vice-Governor and Secretary of Public Instruction, the Insular Auditor, five bureau chiefs—education, science, public works, forestry and constabulary—and the Governors of three non-Christian provinces, all of the higher administrative and executive officials are Filipinos.

Below the rank of bureau chief the Americans still left in the civil service are almost entirely educational administrators and school teachers, except for a handful of constabulary officers and a few engineers.

It is a fact, perhaps inevitable, certainly important, from the Governor-General's standpoint, that the vast majority of these Filipino officials and some of their American colleagues look not to the transient representative of a temporary sovereign, but to the permanent Filipino political leaders, for professional security and preferment.

The more imminent the termination of American sovereignty in the islands seems to be, the more important it becomes to be in the good graces of those who will control an independent Philippines. Add to this very natural feeling the equally natural preference of the Filipinos for doing things in their own way, at their own gait, and for their own purposes, and it becomes evident that even in normal times the wide legal powers of the chief executive have been considerably narrowed by the time they are actually exercised.

Pressure Is Always Evident

Even in Manila, capital of the archipelago, the pressure to make the Government 100 per cent Filipino in spirit and in fact is applied from every direction upon the Governor-General and his few American associates. This pressure is as ceaseless and inexorable in its operation as a law of nature. In a province far from Manila it is very difficult for the Governor-General to be more than a shadowy threat to the inefficient or oppressive official, and a vague hope to the common citizen.

Gen. Leonard Wood, during his term as Governor-General, once told the writer of asking a group of taos in the distant Cagayan Valley why they had not reported to him the depredations of a gang of bullies who had abused them for months. "Sir," their leader replied, "you are here today and you protect us. But tomorrow you will be gone and we shall be punished." The General added: "And they were right."

On the legislative side, the only powers that the organic Jones Act has left to the Governor-General are those of initiation through messages to the Legislature and the veto. Any policy that requires for execution the enactment of a new law, the amendment of an old one, or the appropriation of money can be carried out only with the "coöperation of the Philippine Legislature, a body chosen by a Filipino electorate and composed wholly of Filipinos.

Furthermore, the Governor-General's appointments are subject to confirmation by the Philippine Senate. Imagine such a situation in Washington, especially if the President, like the Governor-General, had no political party to give him an extralegal control over Congress, and if the most important members of the President's council were the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate!

To this adverse governmental setup must be added two oft-demonstrated facts. In any serious struggle with the Filipino leaders articulate public opinion in the Philippines will be vociferously and almost unitedly against the American "ruler"; and long-time presidential and congressional support for any governor-general who seeks forcibly to impose his will upon the Filipinos is not to be expected at the present time.

No "Moral Intimidation"

Thus Governor Davis, St. Louis capitalist who has devoted his life to public service and has been Secretary of War of the United States, today occupies one of the strangest offices to be found in any governmental system. In such a position how can he, or any other American, best serve his country and its Asiatic wards? By the authority vested in him he can, in any particular instance, stop or prevent almost any governmental act.

If any constructive work is to be accomplished during his administration, however, even if it be only a successful campaign against those abuses of authority and public trust that occur in every country in the world, he must secure and retain the coöperation of the leaders of the Filipino people. There is no other road to a successful administration or even to a tolerable existence.

His inaugural address and his subsequent actions show that Governor Davis deliberately chose that road. To say that Filipinos exercise a "moral intimidation" over their American chief executive and his associates is to form a journalistic fancy that is far removed from reality. It is not "moral intimidation" but the possession of a large proportion of the controlling powers of government that today gives the Filipino a voice in his affairs that cannot be disregarded, and a personal position that cannot, with political safety, be slighted.

Mutual Tolerance

In passing, it perhaps should be added that transient visitors in the Philippines often fail to recognize both the necessity and the propriety of the care which successful American officials exercise in their personal relations with their Filipino friends and associates. Experience has more than justified the wise injunction which President McKinley included in his famous instructions of 1900 to the Second Philippine Commission. President McKinley wrote:

"Upon all officers and employees of the United States, both civil and military, should be impressed a sense of the duty to observe not merely the material but the personal and social rights of the people of the islands, and to treat them with the same courtesy and respect for their personal dignity which the people of the United States are accustomed to require from each other."

Every American Governor-General of the Philippines has followed the letter and the spirit of this order; indeed, all have been men whose own sense of the fitness of things would have permitted them no other course. One of the achievements of Governor Davis has been to surround himself with Americans of like type, soldiers and civilians.

As the older Americans in governmental positions have for years been on friendly terms with the Filipinos, there has been during the Davis régime no important American official to frustrate the efforts of the chief executive to maintain a social atmosphere that would make official coöperation possible.

It remains to be seen whether the feeling of mutual tolerance that has so carefully been built up here during the last few years will be able to withstand assaults such as the campaign for "immediate, unconditional independence," recently carried on in Manila by Senator Harry B. Hawes (D.), of Missouri.

Supervision and Control

In the situation which has been sketched, the Governor-General of the Philippines can influence the affairs of the country by the supervision and control which he exercises over the administration of the government, by securing useful legislation and vetoing or otherwise preventing the enactment of unwise bills, and by the exercise of a general personal leadership in national affairs. There is a general, although not universal, feeling in the Philippines that along all of these lines Governor Davis has accomplished about all that can now be achieved by an American chief executive.

On the executive-administrative side his régime has been marked by a steady campaign against dishonest and inefficient public officials. Grafters have been driven from the bureaus of commerce and industry, posts, public works, customs, prisons, and constabulary, and one of the branches of the Philippine National Bank. Two elective provincial governors have been dismissed from office for corruption and abuse of authority, these being the first instances in which a Governor-General has dealt thus severely with erring provincial officials of this rank.

A number of mayors, chiefs of police, and many less important office holders and employees in both the provincial and insular governments have been dismissed or otherwise punished for sins of commission or omission.

In other ways the influence of the chief executive has been widely felt in the executive branch of the Government. From the framing of the national budget to the state of the market in Tawi-Tawi, Governor Davis has actually exercised a considerable measure of supervision and control over administration. He has been able to command the services of a large group of American advisers who have given him a tremendous advantage over his predecessors in the performance of this duty.

Influence Over Legislation

In the field of legislation Governor Davis has also wielded vigorously the powers given to him by law and inherent in his position. Indeed, on June 6, the Herald, the most aggressively nationalistic of the Filipino newspapers published in English, complained that the Filipino political leaders are voluntarily surrendering their legislative autonomy to him.

"While we dote over our political autonomy and try to safeguard it with the watchfulness of a mother beast," the Herald declared, "we nullify with our own will the very essence of this autonomy. The legislative power, though conditioned by the Governor-General's power of veto, constitutes the substance of our political freedom. Nevertheless, with our own free will, we are surrendering it to the Governor-General.

"Strange though it sounds, this assertion is true. For have we not yielded to the Chief Executive the power to initiate legislation, which together with his veto power gives him practically the entire substance of the legislative function in our government? With the present practice in which the Governor-General recommends measures at one end and picks up or discards them at the other end, the Legislature is nothing but an inanimate machine which responds with mechanical precision to the touch of the master."

A more purely Filipino legislative program based on specific and comprehensive party platforms, approved in the national elections, the Herald contended, might be respected by the Governor-General and would render Philippine political autonomy more real and substantial.

Other Filipinos, however, declare that it is impossible for a normal party system to develop in the islands as long as they are a subject people who put independence above all normal political issues; and assert that as long as the executive branch of the Government is under foreign control their own leaders are hopelessly handicapped in formulating and carrying out any national program, legislative or otherwise. In these contentions they are right. The executive department is essentially the program-making branch of government.

In no state in the world today does legislative initiative come chiefly from the legislature, and it is idle to hope that the Philippine Islands will prove an exception to this rule.

Where the Cares of State Rest Lightly

Both photos, R. Moulin from Ewing Galloway

RESIDENCE OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN MANILA

The Malacañang Palace, as It Is Called, Is Located on a Beautiful Street Surrounded by Luxuriant Gardens and With Its Rear on the Pasig River. The Top Picture Shows the Front of the Residence and the Lower Cut Depicts the View From the Porch at the Rear of the House Looking Along the River. The Furniture Is the Famous Native Wickerwork Noted for Its Lightness and Comfort.

TRIAL OF CAPONE IS SET FOR OCT. 6

CHICAGO, Sept. 9 (AP)—Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson yesterday granted Alphonse Capone permission to withdraw his plea of guilty to an indictment charging conspiracy to violate the prohibition law, and set Oct. 6 as the date for Capone to go on trial on a charge of income tax delinquencies totaling about $2,000,000.

Michael Ahern, the gangster's lawyer, moved immediately to quash the liquor indictment, but hearing on this question was continued indefinitely, subject to come up later on five days' notice from either the prosecution or the defense. Judge Wilkerson, in ruling on the liquor case, filed a memorandum in which he said he allowed the defendant to change his pleas of guilty to not guilty in both charges because of a compromise agreement in which the court could not concur.

BRITISH TEACHERS ENJOY 'CORN ROAST'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PENTICTON, N. B.—More than 60 teachers from all parts of the British Islands touring Canada by special train had a unique experience here when they were entertained at an American "corn roast" by local citizens.

It was the first occasion on which many of the visitors had seen corn on the cob, and, until initiated by the natives, they were puzzled to know how to dispose of it.

British Empire Exhibition Mooted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—That the Canadian National Exhibition directors invite the nations of the British Empire to use the facilities of the institution to hold a British Empire Exhibition here in 1933 was the proposal of G. Howard Ferguson, Canadian High Commissioner in Great Britain, at a meeting of the directors at which Earl Jellicoe, Mr. G. S. Henry, Premier of Ontario, and Sir William Clark, British High Commissioner in Canada, were present.

Mr. Ferguson said that he could give an assurance that nothing would please the British people more than to help in this venture. The exhibition could last a month and should revolve around a pivotal display by the motherland. "If Britain and the rest of the Empire were glad to spend thousands of dollars at the exhibition in Buenos Aires last year, they would be more glad to come to the exhibition at Toronto. It would be a Mecca in the development of closer relations within the Empire, and particularly between Canada and the motherland."

MEXICAN AIRPORT TO BE ENLARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—The Central Airport in Mexico City, the Republic's foremost aviation field, and the field where international flights often begin and end, will be enlarged in accordance with a decree just issued by President Pascual Ortiz Rubio.

President Rubio issued a decree authorizing the expropriation of 648,665.82 square meters of land bordering on the present field. It was explained that aerial movement is so active that more space for the accommodation of planes is required.

HOLLAND TUNNEL TRAFFIC

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—Traffic through the Holland Tunnel in August established a monthly record at 1,223,866 vehicles. This is the third time in 1931 a monthly record has been made. In May 1,160,220 vehicles paid tolls and in July 1,187,997.

Chile's Mutinous Navy Is Awaiting Penal Measures

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 9 (AP)—Chile's wandering navy came to rest today in and near the port of Valparaiso under the watchful eyes of the air corps as the war council weighed the punishment to be meted out to its mutinous sailors.

The flagship La Torre, largest fighting ship in Latin-American waters, was anchored at the Quintero naval base. Its former rebel commanders were in irons aboard ship and about 1000 members of the crew were quartered in barracks ashore under guard.

The remainder of the fleet that held out for a week at Coquimbo until bombed into submission was in Valparaiso Bay. The officers were held on board pending further orders and some of the sailors were confined to barracks.

General Vergara, commander of the nation's armed forces, said all Chile now was quiet. He denied categorically rumors that there was new unrest in Antofagasta and Iquique.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Sept. 9 (AP)—The cruiser Blanco Encalada, the tugboats Alta Mar, Orompello and Leucoton, two large submarines and the submarine mother ship Araucano anchored here yesterday after a 16-hour voyage.

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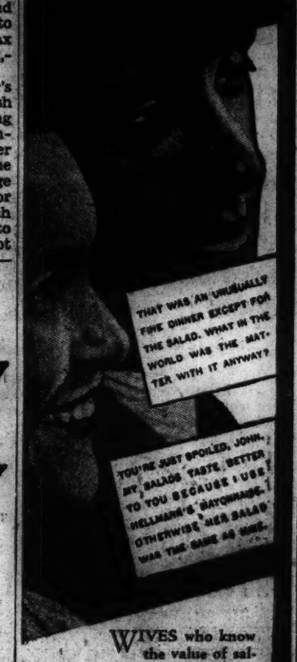
THAT WAS AN UNUSUALLY FINE DINNER EXCEPT FOR THE SALAD. WHAT IN THE WORLD WAS THE MATTER WITH IT ANYWAY?
YOU'RE JUST SPOILED, JOHN. MY SALADS TASTE BETTER TO YOU BECAUSE I USE HELLMANN'S MAYONNAISE. OTHERWISE, HER SALAD WAS THE SAME AS MINE.

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And then *double whipping* . . . a special scientific blending process that mixes the ingredients to a harmony of perfection.

Try Hellmann's Mayonnaise on the next salad that you serve your husband. If either of you feels that it does not measure up to every promise we make, please take back the jar and get your money.

Get a pint or half-pint jar today. Hellmann's is the mayonnaise that always has been identified by the Blue Ribbon on the label. It is sold by your grocer.

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FIVE-DAY WEEK AS PERMANENT PLAN OPPOSED

Coonley Says It Will Not Be a Solution to a Long-Time Problem

The present is not a wise time to establish permanently the five-day week plan, in the opinion of Mr. Howard Coonley, president of the Walworth Company. Although Mr. Coonley believes that as a matter of expediency, this plan of shortening the working hours of employees will prove helpful, he says the depression has put this country in an unusual situation and the adoption of this plan as a long-time policy will not be a solution to a long-time problem.

"Management and not government is the source from which will come the most effective measures for stabilizing employment," in the opinion of a substantial number of New England industrial leaders, expressing their agreement with the industrial committee of the New England Council. This is the consensus given by more than 200 New England business executives through letters to the council's industrial committee.

In an endeavor to develop the attitude of New England business men toward current problems, the council asked three questions, the replies to which, it was announced today, appear almost unanimous in the affirmative. The questions are:

"Do you believe that it is the obligation of business to initiate and pursue such policies and practices as will make government intervention unnecessary in matters which business should handle for and by itself?"

"Do you believe that the current depression has demonstrated the need for the formulation of plans by management to provide for stability of employment more adequately in the future than in the past?"

"Do you believe that such plans should aim at continuity of employment for the stable forces, as determined by each employer, and should include provision for making the plans effective?"

Replies have shown an increased acceptance of social responsibility by management as well as an appreciation of the long-range effects on business itself of employment and hence consuming power at the highest possible level. They also stress the point that it is not only the responsibility of the management to stabilize workers' incomes, but that workers themselves must guard against periods of reduced employment.

Among the endeavors of some executives to stabilize employment, according to the council, are more extensive sales efforts, improvement of products or development of new ones, while others endeavor "to level out their productive hours through adjustment of inventories in accordance with seasonal fluctuations in business." Some executives find the budgeting of production feasible so as to level out peak seasons and slumps while still others believe that their responsibility does not extend beyond the point of spreading available work among as many employees and over as long a period as possible.

Regarding the effects of tariff legislation on the problem of employment, Rapresentative A. Platt Andrew of Massachusetts, said "it is quite unlikely that there will be any tariff legislation during the coming session of Congress," and "the reopening of tariff discussion would inevitably add to the causes of uncertainty in business and tend to delay its recovery. The tariff of 20 per cent," he says, "has saved the New England shoe industry, but it is evident from continued heavy importations that it has not freed our firms from serious foreign competition."

Rumanian Amity With Albania Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania—As evidence of closer coöperation between Rumania and Albania, the Albanian Government has decided to accept the scholarships offered by the Rumanian Government to 10 theological seminary students. The students have already been selected and given their farewell banquet, according to word just received here from the Albanian capital.

Rumanian prestige in Albania during the past few years had dwindled; Rumanian schools had been converted into Albanian state schools and the Rumanian churches were threatened with closure.

As further evidence of more cordial relations between Rumania and Albania it has been announced that the King of Albania has just decorated Professor Iorga and two members of his Cabinet with highest honors, King Carol and King Zog exchanging their highest decorations some weeks ago.

British Bill Seeks To Ban Coupon Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A bill to prohibit coupon trading is being prepared for introduction into Parliament by the Coöperative Union here.

The object of the measure is to put an end to the practice of selling articles by means of "gift schemes" and coupons, a policy which has long been denounced by the Coöperative Congress as an unfair method of competition.

The Coöperative officials contend that the use of coupons very often results in the public paying excessive prices for inferior articles, and that products should be sold on their merits alone. The bill, it is announced, will have the support also of the Manchester Retail Traders' Association, an organization of independent merchants.

TASMANIA LEADS ALL AUSTRALIA IN TRADE

HOBART, Tasmania—Per head of population, Tasmania's external trade is greater than that of any of the states of the Commonwealth of Australia. Likewise passenger traffic to and from Tasmania is greater per head of population than mainland states of Australia. Tasmania, being an island, is entirely dependent on the sea, but on the Australian mainland the shipping services are supplemented by rail facilities.

In the case of cargo, Tasmania's external trade is equal to 4.31 tons per head of mean population as compared to 1.83 per head for the other states. For all states passenger journeys, largely by rail, are 28 per 100 of populaton while the traffic to and from Tasmania, entirely by sea, is 36 per 100.

YOUNGSTOWN STEEL OPERATIONS

Steel production in the Youngstown district has slumped to approximately 28 per cent of capacity, largely as a result of the Labor Day shutdown, Dow, Jones & Co. reports. The current rate compares with 37 per cent last week and based on raw steel output represents a nine-point loss.

BRITISH SHOW HOW TO CONTROL TEMPERATURE

Air-Conditioning Hut Makes Climate to Suit Needs of Workers

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—In an out-of-the-way street in the Borough of Westminster, London, is the building which houses the Home Office Industrial Museum. Though only three years old, its value is gradually becoming more widely known, and last year no fewer than 150 organized parties visited the museum, some of them numbering more than 300 persons.

Some of these parties went for the express purpose of experiencing a demonstration of the air-conditioning hut.

The object of the hut is to enable visitors to experience the immediate effects of different atmospheric conditions and to show how these are influenced by the variation of certain factors.

When the demonstration begins, the air in the hut is cool and still. By means of a fan the air is made to circulate round the passages in which the visitors stand. The effect of the air movement is to produce a sensation of coolness, although the actual temperature is unchanged. As the velocity of the air movement is increased, the coolness is increased, until eventually actual discomfort is produced.

Then electrically heated panels are put into operation which compensate for the body heat given up to the moving air. This combination of radiant heat with air at a comparatively low temperature moving at a reasonable velocity produces a comfortable condition.

When steam jets are turned on, the humidity of the air is increased. This is done with fan stopped, and discomfort is felt until the fan puts matters right again.

Thus the advantages and disadvantages of the various conditions of the air can be shown, and employers of labor in factories can see how the best conditions for work can be effected.

Many managers, engineers, and workers say they have returned to their factories from the museum with their eyes opened and consequently take a far keener interest in safety and welfare than they ever did before.

News of FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THOUGH somewhat belated, the Grand Secretary, T. G. Winning, has just presented to the Grand Lodge of Scotland the official report of his visit to the sesquicentennial celebration of the Grand Lodge of New York, when he was the bearer of the congratulations and good wishes of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. He gives a glowing description of all that took place on that occasion and of the hearty good will and harmony that prevailed. He has also reported on a visit he paid to Newfoundland, and states that he cannot speak too highly of the state of efficiency in which the lodges there are working. It is of interest to note that the charter of the Grand Lodge of New York in 1781 was signed by John, Duke of Atholl, Grand Master of the Antient Grand Lodge of England, but, like many other distinguished members of his family, also Grand Master Mason of Scotland. The present Duke of Atholl, in the written message he sent to America by the Grand Secretary, said: "It is a long call from 1781 to 1931, but it is good to feel that, no matter what has happened in the intervening years in other walks of life, the same good feeling still exists between the brethren on this side of the water and those across the seas."

The Prince of Wales has among his many titles that of the Duke of Rothsay, as well as Grand Steward of Scotland, the latter conferred upon the holder of the title by an act of the Scottish Parliament, and special permission has been given to Lodge Prince of Wales, 424 on the roll of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, to use the arms of the Prince on all their documents. The official registration is known as matriculation and the privilege is accorded to Masonic Lodges in Scotland registering coats of arms to matriculate at a lower fee than is customary, as they are held to be heraldically-speaking "cadets" of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, whose arms are duly recorded in the Public Register of All Arms and Bearings.

The Royal Masonic Institution for Girls has made a further purchase of 61¼ acres of land at Rickmansworth at a cost of £13,451, which will bring up the holding of the institution in that neighborhood to 330 acres. The new school is being erected here to take the place of the existing building at Clapham Junction.

Walter S. Herrington, the new Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, is well known in London and is an honorary member of the Semper Fidelis Lodge, 4393. He keeps up a close connection by correspondence with the members of that lodge, who have written him tendering their congratulations.

Some interesting particulars relative to the working of the Templar degrees in Ireland have just been communicated to an English preceptory by a clergyman Templar. The candidate for a preceptory in Ireland is urged not to go to law with a brother Knight (this rule is faithfully observed) and that he will advance to a position of trust a brother Knight if he is satisfied that he is qualified. The candidate is first proposed in a preceptory and then his name is sent to the Great Priory of Ireland, who send it, in turn, to all its members. The ballot is taken for his election in the Great Priory —not in the preceptory of his choice —and a certain small proportion of adverse votes can exclude. If he passes this ballot successfully his name can then be submitted to the preceptory in which he first made application. This is akin to the practice under the Grand Lodge of the Netherlands.

A Masonic temple is to be erected in Ipoh, Malaya, for the design of which there was a competition among the leading architects of Malaya. The site of the new building has been acquired by purchase from the Government and is two acres in extent. Lodge Kinta, 3212, under the English constitution, for which the new temple is being built, has been in existence for 24 years. The first temple was erected 20 years ago at a cost of £2800 and lasted for ten years, when the premises were leased to the Government for use as a Supreme Court. Today they are used as a school. The cost of the new building has not been stated.

The scaffolding is now down from the new Masonic Peace Memorial in Great Queen Street, so far as it has been completed. Grand Lodge is busily engaged in removing its books and furniture into the new building and a start will be made immediately on the demolition of the building which has hitherto been in use and the façade joined up with the new building. It will be several years before the whole structure, to include the existing Mark Masons' Hall and Connaught Rooms, will be completed, although the Past Masters' Club has shifted its quarters to new premises adjoining Mark Masons' Hall. During the forthcoming session the new premises will be used for lodge and chapter meetings, although it is not anticipated that the formal opening by the Duke of Connaught will not take place until next spring.

OREGON-WASHINGTON WATER SERVICE

Oregon-Washington Water Service Company, a subsidiary of Federal Water Service Corporation, reports gross revenues of $511,510 for the year ended July 31, 1931, as compared with $596,060 for the preceding 12 months. Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes, other than federal income tax, totaled $251,266.62, compared with $314,445.65. Gross income amounted to $260,243.50, which compares with $281,614.48 for the year ended July 31, 1930.

STUDENTS MEET TO CO-ORDINATE FORUM RESULTS

Four Groups at Mt. Holyoke Conference Analyze Nine-Day Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Sept. 9—Four commissions met at Mount Holyoke College today to coördinate the results of the nine-day open forum on "The University and the Changing World." The commissions consisted of delegates to the tenth annual conference of International Student Service, which closed last evening. Recommendations were formulated which, the conference believes, may later help toward the adjustment of many problems faced by present-day university men and women in Europe and America.

The Commission on University Problems gave attention to possible solutions to problems now acute in view of the present economic situation, "making a special inquiry into the employment of university trained students and recommending the research department of the International Student Service to continue its endeavors to collect and coördinate material dealing with this question and the part the university plays in it."

Pre-university guidance was stressed, and the need for more careful selection of students offering themselves for intensive university training for the higher degrees. The possibility of devising methods for diverting from the university those students who early show themselves to be unfitted for professional careers requiring lengthy and specialized training was also suggested.

Better Appreciation

The commission urged "a more sane appreciation on the part of public opinion for the intrinsic worth and dignity of manual labor and other forms of practical work, in contrast to the overemphasis formerly placed on purely intellectual occupations, and the need for an organized effort to discourage the multiplication of advanced academic requirements for minor posts on the part of business executives."

The Commission on American and European Conceptions of the University while not seeking to voice criticism of the American system, nevertheless contrasts the two by pointing out that the proportion of American youth of both sexes attending colleges and universities is far higher than in Europe, and this, it says, "tends to lower the general standard in America."

The commission pointed out that both European and American universities face the danger of exaggerated specialization which threatens to lower certain branches of university work to the level of mere technical instruction and produce university graduates in excess of the community's capacity to absorb in appropriate work.

A system of loan funds for university students in America and the work of the Harmon Foundation of New York, was explained by Miss Mary B. Brady, director, speaking before the Commission on Student Self-Help and Coöperative Organization and Social Service. This commission recommended the International Student Service consider the organization of a small international loan fund as a demonstration to determine the need for such a fund. Miss Brady assured the commission of the support of the Harmon Foundation in this matter.

Study Tours Proposed

Dr. Ella Drescher, Germany, pointed out the rich personal experience to be gained by students working singly or in groups in factories or among manual laborers and suggested that International Student Service advise students to seek more such experiences. She pointed out that the example set by students in industry groups in America might be followed in other countries of the world, particularly in Europe.

Study tours for small groups of carefuly selected and prepared students "to countries having interesting situations, or about which very little is known," was recommended by the Commission on Cultural Coöperation and International Studies.

Tours to Russia and Italy were suggested as places of immediate interest. The assembly was asked to make preliminary investigation along these lines with the Soviet authorities concerned, as to whether it would be profitable to send to Russia for a period of not more than two months, a select group of not more than 20 senior and post-graduate students, for a study of the Russian educational system; as to whether it would be possible to arrange for single or small groups of students to live for a period of at least six months with Rusian students, sharing their life and work as it is, and as to the possibilities for exchanging Russian and other students for similar or longer periods. Similar inquiries are to be made regarding Italy.

Consideration of these reports and recommendations will be the task of the International Student Service Assembly meeting at Phillips Andover from Sept. 11-13.

The leaders and members of the Assembly will remain at Mount Holyoke tomorrow and Friday to meet in informal discussion groups with the Friends of International Student Service, a group of 26 representatives of American colleges and other organizations. Following the Assembly, the overseas groups will tour various parts of the country inspecting American institutions.

People Live Well Despite Depression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A paradox in the much-advertised depression is seen here by Mr. Wilson G. Harvey, former Governor of South Carolina, in the apparently undiminished number of automobiles a-wheel, the ample audiences visiting places of amusement, the patronage of miniature and full-sized golf links and the general degree to which people on every hand are well dressed and have an air of not having changed their standard of living.

Admitting that, in this instance, the eye could hardly deceive with complete success, Mr. Harvey said, "Though I have heard and read reams about the terrible depression existing everywhere throughout the country, and the repeated warnings that something has got to be done, I see so many thought-provoking evidences that things are not as depressing as such talk would have us suppose."

Formula for Finding Earth's Curvature Lauded as Great Step in Mathematics

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 9 (AP)—A simplified method of learning the exact shape of the earth, expected to make far easier the location of landmarks and boundary lines by surveyors, was presented to the American Mathematical Society today.

Prof. E. V. Huntington of Harvard University announced he had devised a new mathematical formula for determining the curvature, or shape, of the earth, known to natural scientists as the "figure."

The discovery was described by mathematicians as of "tremendous importance" because every landmark and property boundary depends on the assumed curvature of the earth, which in turn depends on the shape of the earth as determined by mathematics.

The "tools" of Professor Huntington's formula are the force of gravity and measurements made on the earth's surface.

With their aid he showed how to find the four measurements which reveal the shape of the earth. They are the distance from the center to the equator, the distance from the center to the poles, the distance from the axis to a point halfway between either pole and the equator, and a corresponding distance in an ellipse drawn around the earth and touching it at the two poles and the equator.

The formula gives the shape of the earth as though it were smooth like a billiard ball, and surveys are made on that assumption. Mountains and other irregularities are no more significant to the shape of the earth as a whole than the scratches on a billiard ball.

Professor Huntington explained that unlike other formulas for obtaining the shape of the earth, his method uses no mathematics more advanced than calculus, and does not make it necessary to assume that the materials of which the earth is composed are distributed in any particular way.

METHOD DEVISED TO TEST MILK PURITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—What is said to be an infallible method of determining whether milk has undergone adulteration is now being used in the Birmingham city analyst's department.

This new test was only recently introduced into this country, though it has been in use for some time in New Zealand and Holland. The test is carried out by means of an apparatus which determines the freezing point of milk to the thousandth of a degree. If the milk is exactly as it came from the cow, its freezing point is never above minus .530 degrees Centigrade. If it freezes at a higher temperature it is certain that water has been added, and the exact freezing point indicates exactly how much water has been added.

VETERANS OF SPANISH WAR ELECT OFFICERS

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 9 (AP)—Mr. Joseph R. Franklin, of Kansas City, yesterday was elected Supreme Gu Gu Grandississimo of the Military Order of the Serpent, fun circle of the United Spanish War Veterans, by the national junta chosen by the delegates to the annual veterans' convention here.

The National Association of the Eighth Army Corps, which saw service in China and the Philippines from 1898 to 1902, elected Theo. L. Dreis, Albany, N. Y., as president to succeed George A. Geis, Long Beach, Calif., who was made historian.

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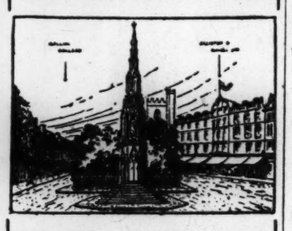

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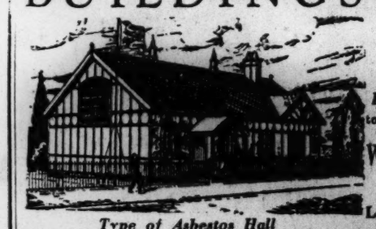
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POOR RICH WORLD HELD PROOF OF UNWISE ECONOMY

Higher Wages to Labor to Add Consumption Power Called Remedy

By NOEL M. P. REILLY

British Economist and Author of "The Key to Prosperity"

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—How long will it take us to recognize the world's incredible wealth? The latest suggestion that one-third of this year's American cotton crop should be destroyed—at considerable expense—serves to accentuate the bankruptcy of the economic thought and political acumen which can devise no better method of dealing with the world's plenty than restriction and waste.

The startling proposal of the Federal Farm Board fires the imagination. To the southern grower cotton is wealth, and the proposal to destroy so much wealth seems to him monstrous. But is the proposal as unique as it at first appears? Is not the Farm Board merely suggesting that the policy already pursued by every manufacturing industry should be applied equally to farm produce?

The abundance of cotton does not stand out as a solitary exception in a world short of other commodities. The surplus of copper, rubber, wheat, coal, oil, automobiles, woolens, radios, shoes are equally stupendous. But the destruction of the wealth represented by these commodities is not always so spectacular because the work of producing them is stopped before the oversupply becomes tangible.

Idle Power Is Wealth Destroyed

But so long as the labor and plant which could be producing are standing idle, wealth is being destroyed just as surely as if it was being produced by these idle factories and subsequently burnt. Every unused acre, every silent machine, every idle man, represents wealth destroyed because it represents wealth which could have been created.

Who can deny that the world equipped by its engineers and natural scientists for producing all the wants of civilized mankind in greater abundance than ever before is far wealthier than at any other time in the history of humanity?

And what is our reaction to this plenty? Economy, retrenchment, contraction! In England a committee set up by the Government suggests that the salary of schoolteachers should be reduced by one-fifth, that policemen, civil servants, the unemployed and many others should be forced, by lower remuneration, to spend less, buy fewer clothes, eat less.

In Germany, Australia, Italy and nearly all countries of the world similar measures, all of which result in reduced consumption, are being advocated and put into force. To balance this restriction of consumption, still greater destruction of raw materials will become necessary, and factories will have to work to still lower schedules. Is this right? Is it sense?

Economic System Man-Made

The fatalistic attitude which accepts economic conditions as it does the weather is ridiculous. The economic system is man-made, and if it does not work satisfactorily, he is responsible. That millions of people should be on the verge of starvation, that many millions more should be short of most of the necessities and conveniences of civilized life in a world so rich that vast quantities of its wealth must be destroyed or left unproduced, is sufficient proof that the system is out of control. A machine that does not work does not mend itself; we have to find out what is wrong and put it right.

There are some who maintain that the capitalist system can never work and that it must be scrapped and replaced by a different system, but unless we know what is wrong with the existing system we are not likely to succeed with any other. However, a careful examination of the existing machine does reveal the missing cog, and the remedy is in our own hands. If we are to retain the liberty, enterprise and splendid possibilities of the individualist system, the machine must be rectified at once before it is scrapped in despair.

Wage Basis Wrong

It is becoming increasingly obvious that the failure of the economic system is due to the fact that the remuneration of all employees is determined, not by the available wealth that could be utilized by the community as a whole, but by the competition of applicants for jobs. Consequently, with the increase in productive power there is no corresponding increase in consuming power among those whose wants are not fully satisfied. In fact, every man displaced by increased productivity tends to keep wages down to subsistence level, because he would sooner work at any wage or salary than be unemployed.

So long as the labor of man is treated as a commodity whose price is determined by the supply of labor rather than by the potential supply of goods and services available for division, so long will the economic system refuse to function smoothly, for when commodities are scarce and employers are striving to produce more, wages will be high. On the other hand, when they are plentiful, wages will tend to fall.

Higher Wages Held Solution

What, then, is the solution which is to save the employer from bankruptcy (through failure to sell his goods) and the employee from unemployment? Is it not the raising of wages uniformly throughout all industry and business, so that the consuming power of those who can use more of the available wealth may be so increased as fully to employ all the factors of production?

This does not mean that the poor would be enriched at the expense of the wealthy, for there is plenty for all. Better distribution would benefit the stockholder equally with the wage earner, for dividends are paid out of sales, and if sales are not maintained, dividends cannot be paid. The high wages need not come out of profits; they could be paid out of the reduced cost of overhead charges per unit due to a larger turnover, and all classes would benefit equally from the resulting buoyant conditions.

One contribution to attaining this end would probably be a legally enforced national minimum wage which is continually raised with the increase of productivity. The wages and salaries of the skilled workers would automatically increase with the raising of the minimum wage.

We are letting our system with its enormous wealth plunge millions into poverty. Are we going to let the process continue until the whole economic system falls about us like a pack of cards, or are we going to take control of the machine and use this wealth? If we wish to save the system we must take prompt and united action to maintain and increase the consuming power of the consuming public.

African Boy Is Artist in Clay

HEZEKILI N'TULI (Left) Never Took a Lesson but the Models (Above) Would Indicate the Jungle Is an Efficient Teacher.

Sculptor of Animals From Zululand Wins Attention of Natal Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PIETERMARITZBURG, Natal, S. Af.—A 17-year-old Zulu boy, entirely unfamiliar with Western civilization until about three years ago, has won for himself the attention of government officials here because of his marked ability for modeling the wild animals of his boyhood. So far as is known, he is the first member of any aboriginal race in South Africa to do outstanding work in any form of pure art.

The boy is Hezekili N'Tuli, the son of a Zulu father and a Swazi mother. His native place is "10 hours from Eshowe," as he says in his native vernacular. This means a distance of about 30 miles from Eshowe, the capital of Zululand.

His earliest recollections are of himself, as a child of 5 or 6 years, with other "umfaans" of similar age, tending his father's cattle to prevent them from straying into the patches of grain. He remembers sitting by the river's edge, more intent on making models with the clay he found there than of herding the buffaloes; or of watching, entranced, the antics of a troop of baboons as they gamboled about or hunted for spiders and scorpions. The ways of wild creatures this Zulu child eagerly watched. Later he would try to model some animal or some incident that had impressed him. Because he knew no method of hardening the clay all of the early models have crumbled away.

It was in 1928 that Mr. C. Faye of the Native Affairs Department in Natal saw some of Hezekeli's work. So impressed was he with the boy's talent that he persuaded him to leave his father's kraal and come to Pietermaritzburg. Here the boy earned a precarious living by selling his models for a few shillings. In spite of difficulties, he continued to work at his modeling, rather than seek security as a kitchen boy or ricksha boy.

To day some of Hezekili's models are in the Natal Government Museum here, and the director of the museum has arranged for the boy to have special access to specimens for purposes of study. He also has visited some local cattle shows and, in at least one instance, astonished judges by making a model, virtually perfect in details, of a prize bull after examining the animal only 10 minutes.

Interesting, too, are models of members of various native tribes with which Hezekili is familiar.

The boy works only with his hands and nails; he uses no other tools.

Proposal to Close Small Schools Meets Opposition in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Vigorous opposition has arisen to proposed economy measures which would close small schools in remote sections of South Australia and place limitations upon high school enrollments. Alternative proposals are to be offered to the Cabinet and the Parliament when the matter comes to the fore during a consideration of the budget in October.

An Education Committee, appointed six months ago by the Government to investigate the policy and administration of the Education Department, in its report has suggested closing 154 country schools having an average attendance of less than 10 each, and intimates that 211 more with an average of less than 15 each might also be closed.

The students affected by the closing of 154 schools would number about 1300, but an area of thousands of miles would be affected. If the 211 added schools were closed the total number of students affected would be about 4000.

Mr. Malcolm M. McIntosh, M. P., Minister of Education in the former Liberal Government, opposing the plan, has declared the State would save only £9000 a year in a total national expenditure of £12,500,000 by closing 154 schools, and he showed that the area affected would extend to the extreme borders of the State in all directions.

The Education Committee, in its report, does not propose that the children shall be left without education, however. The Government is preparing a plan which will save about £170,000 a year and may save the schools But, if it does not, the committee suggests the development of correspondence study, subsidized schools, and the employment of itinerant teachers. This latter proposal is criticized by Mr. McIntosh. "If an itinerant teacher inspected three schools a week," he said, "his visits to each one would be about 18 months apart. What help would this be? There remains, then, the correspondence school. This is a most successful institution, and one is filled with admiration for its work. The system, however, imposes a very severe strain and sacrifice on the majority of the parents.

"The proposal to close 154 country schools," he went on, "strikes at the basis of constructive rural statesmanship. Lacking roads and railways, these little communities have been content to center around the school, often built at their own expense, and used as a social meeting place. Some of the schools are conducted in portable departmental buildings. In many cases the ground was given, fenced, and the material carted and erected by the pioneers."

SCOTLAND GETS NEW AIR ROUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scot.—The first passenger flight in a commercial plane from Kirkwall on the Orkney Isles to Wick on the northern Scottish mainland was made recently by a young woman reporter, Miss Agnes M. Shearer.

Inauguration of this new air route, across the notoriously rough Pentland Firth, is hailed here as a significant development which will do much to bring the Orkneys into closer touch with the rest of Scotland. The recent crossing was accomplished in 27 minutes.

BRITISH ANTICIPATE AMITY IN SHIPYARDS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—There will in all probability be no stopping of work at the shipyards of Great Britain on Oct. 1, when the new wage reductions go into effect.

Following the failure of employers and trade union representatives to agree at a recent conference, there had been rumors of a strike or lockout. The Shipbuilding Employers' Federation here has announced, however, that there will be no lockout on that date, and trade union executives have let it be known that the men will be advised against resistance to the reductions at present.

LIVING COST DROPS 27 P. C. IN DENMARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — Danish housewives have profited by a 2 per cent fall, in the price of food, clothes, shoes and coke here within the last few months.

Compared with July, 1930, prices for those commodities are down 7 per cent. A decrease of about 20 per cent in retail prices between 1929 and 1930 brings the total decline in the cost of living since 1929 to approximately 27 per cent.

Temperance Board Urges Church Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WALTERBORO, S. C.—To keep the public reliably and accurately informed on the liquor question, the Temperance Board of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, advocates the appointment of a committee of social and temperance service for every church, believing that by doing so the work would be more concentrated and facilitated toward accomplishing the desired results.

In its study of the prohibition question, the Conference Board of Temperance and Social Service found the dry laws have greatly reduced the consumption of alcoholic beverages and adopted a set of recommendations for combatting anti-prohibition forces.

The board, presided over by the Rev. B. J. Guess, of Ridgeland, chairman, urged that all churches organize for study of the drink evil, with special attention centered upon an organized course of study in the Sunday schools.

Roads Cost Less, Highway Head Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—South Carolina's highway system may be completed long before the authorized $65,000,000 is expended, in the opinion of Mr. Charles O. Hearon, chairman of the State Highway Commission, in an address before the Kiwanis Club here.

"When the $40,000,000 mark has been passed, it will be time for the State to 'stop, look and listen,'" he declared. "I am positive that when that stage has been reached an adequate system of connected roads will have been provided, if proper attention is given to the type."

There has been a remarkable change in conditions in general since the $65,000,000 bond act was passed by the General Assembly, he pointed out. The cost of materials has been reduced, labor is cheaper, and the expense of building highways is less than was anticipated by the advocates of the road bond issue.

The $30,000,000 debt assumed by the State when the $65,000,000 bond act was passed, which involved bonds issued by the counties, is fast being retired and has already been reduced to approximately $42,000,000, Mr. Hearon stated. All county obligations will be reduced before the Highway Department undertakes the retirement of its own road bonds, he added.

Dutch Seek Local Option on Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—A new campaign against liquor and for local option is under way here as the result of a resolution adopted by the Dutch Society for the Abolition of Alcoholic Drinks at its annual meeting here recently.

Since the revised liquor legislation has established the possibility of obtaining local option through application of the right of petition, the general meeting of the Dutch abolitionists decided that henceforth every five years special action should be taken for this purpose in those communities where time for local option is believed to have come. Meanwhile the general campaign for local option is to be carried on with unabated energy.

From recent developments it clearly appears that, though for the present no further proposals of the Government for revision of the liquor legislation are to be expected, the desire for local option has taken root in the Dutch people and is steadily growing.

RHODESIANS PROVE GOOD STOREKEEPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, S. Af. — Native-owned stores in Northern Rhodesia are holding their own despite strong competition by European and Indian traders, according to the 1930 annual report of the Native Affairs Department.

The native storekeepers show commercial sense, they deal fairly with their customers, and they are content with small profits, the report affirms.

'Rooms' Take Place of 'Cells' In Plans for Oklahoma Prison

Southwestern Reformatory to Have No Outside Walls; Will Be Erected at Cost of $3,000,000 and Will Have Capacity of 1200

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. — No prison walls. Rooms instead of cells. An institution having more the appearance of an average small college than a prison.

That was the order of Mr. Sanford Bates, director of the bureau of prisons, to architects who designed the United States Southwestern Reformatory to be built at El Reno, Okla.

Contract letting for this modern reformatory is set for this fall, with completion a year later, according to announcement by Hawk and Parr, architects, Oklahoma City.

Juvenile prisoners will be placed at the reformatory when it is completed. No exact age range is fixed, but it is expected that the institution will house those from 17 to 30 years of age, relieving overcrowded conditions at other institutions. The location was selected also to lessen travel expense.

To Cost $3,000,000

The constructive detention planned shows in the layout for the new institution, which will cost about $3,000,000 and provide housing facilities for approximately 1200. There is a school building, an auditorium, gymnasium, and mechanical shops building.

—Buildings are arranged about an oval. The style will be early colonial. All buildings will have brick walls trimmed in stone or terra cotta with construction of reinforced concrete and structural steel. It will be fireproof.

A colonial town hall, one would say upon looking at the drawing of the Administration Building, which will be placed at the east end of the long axis of the oval, facing El Reno.

Just back of the Administration Building is the receiving building, accommodating 50 prisoners.

Dormitories spaced around the oval will house most of the inmates. There will be a room for each inmate with outside light, all rooms opening into a corridor. Only about 20 per cent of the maximum population of the reformatory will be housed in cell blocks. The cell block division will be just back of the receiving building.

All prisoners will be seated in the mess hall at one time, except the occupants of the cell block, who will be those requiring continuous detention.

Two groups of dormitories, an honor group and a regular group, are included. The honor group is located on the north side of the oval.

Opposite the hospital building and at the center of the regular dormitories on the south side of the oval will be the mess hall and kitchen. Back of the mess hall and kitchen will be located the power house, laundry and mechanical shops building.

While the buildings are designed with a view to giving a feeling of freedom within the dormitories and the oval, guard towers and protective measures are provided.

CARLOADINGS GAIN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Aug. 29 totaled 763,764 cars, the car service division of the American Railway Association announced. This was an increase of 15,053 cars from the preceding week, but a decrease of 220,746 cars below the like week last year, and 398,336 cars under the like week two years ago. Miscellaneous freight loadings for the week of Aug. 29 totaled 282,202 cars, an increase of 1612 cars from the preceding week, but 102,840 cars under the like week in 1930 and 186,212 cars under the corresponding week in 1929.

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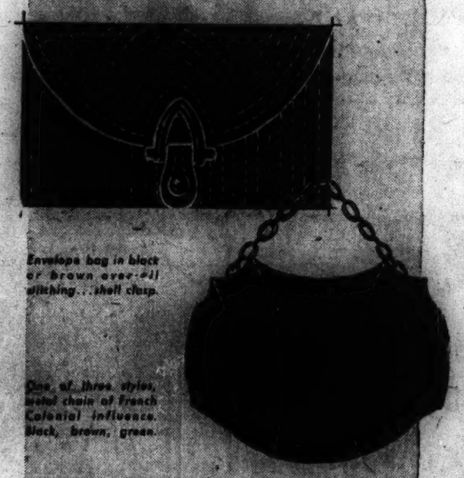

Envelope bag in black or brown over-all stitching... shell clasp.

One of three styles, metal chain of French Colonial influence. Black, brown, green.

a stitchery handbag by de Ravenal

adds the supreme touch of sophisticated chic to your new fall costume. Bonwit Teller copies of supple suede in black, brown or green with the intricate stitching characteristic of de Ravenal 12.50

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Cabana is the new hosiery color for smart legs these autumn days . . . a true brown, warm and light. In the famous "Adjustables" that have rows of locked stitches to stop garter runs, $1.35 and $1.95.

Practical Proofs of Progress

Strawbridge & Clothier
Philadelphia

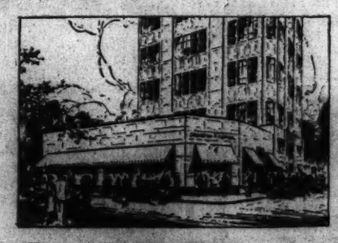
Here are four exhibits in the trial of American Courage *versus* Pessimistic Myopia! Incontrovertible evidences of Faith in the future, as they are examples of uninterrupted Activity in the present! Natural, necessary steps in a steady march of Progress . . . meeting the demand for greater capacity, improved facilities and extended service.

THE HEART OF THE CITY

The New Store in Philadelphia's Shopping Center, built at a cost of nearly $10,000,000; now almost fully occupied, and to be completed within the coming month — giving us more than double the floor space contained in the old store.

On the Main Line

The first of this city's fine and commodious suburban stores — on Montgomery Avenue at Ardmore. Opened more than a year ago and an unqualified success from the opening day.



On the Old York Road

A beautiful, modern store to be opened Wednesday, Sept. 9, at Jenkintown, extending the service of nearly fifty departments of a great Metropolitan Store to this vast suburban community.

The Main Line Store, Ardmore

MEN'S STORE
Ardmore

A new Men's Store on Parking Plaza, Ardmore, opposite the Main Line Store, will be opened on Saturday, Sept. 12—clothing and everything that men wear.

The Old York Road Store

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

FASHIONS AND DRESSMAKING

Sports and Morning Costumes For the Autumn

By ELENE FOSTER

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Paris

HOWEVER one may regard the other revivals of the fashions of former days, there is one which will appeal especially to the woman of moderate means—this is the return of the coat of dark woolen material which can be worn with a number of frocks of different colors. In recent years the so-called "ensemble" consisting of a matching coat and frock has been the universal street costume. In the new collections, however, we find innumerable coats of tweed and similar heavy woolens for the morning, in duveteens, broadcloths, velvets and the finer woolen fabrics for the afternoon, which are frankly called, "separate coats" and which are often shown with several different frocks. For instance, a coat of dark brown "Baplex," the popular new Rodier material, is shown with a frock of striped jersey, with one in a red, light-weight woolen material and with another, a bit dressier, in gray crepe marocain.

The majority of these autumn coats are cut quite straight and plain, often buttoned straight up the neck with a narrow band of astrakhan forming a standing collar and cuffs. Sometimes they are of wrap-around style with three or four large buttons at the side or with a wide leather belt around the waist and shawl collar, or a collar and revers, and deep cuffs of a short-haired fur—astrakhan, seal, beaver or dyed moleskin—and they are always lined with the same color.

There are also any number of an even plainer type which are called "sports coats" but which are quite as suitable for ordinary morning wear, which have no fur trimming but are made with deep cuffs and a folded collar or scarf of the same material. Some of these are made of heavy double-faced goods so that a contrasting color is seen in the scarf and in the inside of the cuff. These coats are worn with frocks in light-weight woolen materials, which as a rule, are in two pieces. The skirt is plain with inverted pleats at the front or back. One rarely sees a skirt with godets in this season's morning frocks. Patou makes his tweed skirts with gores all around and these stand out a bit in a slightly curved effect, as if the seams had not been pressed.

The jumper or over-blouse is usually short, reaching just below the hip-bone and it is worn with a wide belt of suede or patent leather. It is buttoned straight up the front or at the side, in a double-breasted effect and it usually has a collar and cuffs or narrow wristbands of white linen or piqué.

Scaioni, Paris

Two-Piece Street Frock of Green Woolen Material With Green Suede Belt. From Lucile.

One-Piece Frocks

Several of the designers, among them Jean Patou, show a one-piece woolen frock in place of the over-blouse and skirt. There are several costumes in the Patou collection which consist of a long, dark brown coat and a one-piece frock with a slightly bloused bodice and a gored skirt, of horizontally striped jersey, in brown, green and beige, or brown, gray and red, with a wide brown suède belt, and the lower sleeve or a narrow cuff of plain brown, matching the color of the coat. And, by the by, the little triangular-shaped pouch pocket, placed one at either side of the front of the skirt, just below the waistline, is a feature of all the daytime dresses of the Patou collection.

Lucien Lelong has several sports costumes which are particularly youthful and would, therefore, be especially suitable for the college girl. These consist of a plain skirt, dark brown, green, black or a medium shade of blue, with over-blouse and jacket of striped jersey, the latter lined with the plain material like the skirt. There is one which has a dark tan-colored skirt with suspender-like bands of the same material carried over the shoulders of the striped blouse. Another smart model for sports or street wear consists of a bottle-green skirt, a plaid jersey blouse with belt and lower sleeve of bottle-green and a jacket of a lighter green, lined with the plaid. There are several charming frocks in this collection of lightweight woolen materials, with a scarf in two colors twisted or draped around the neck and a belt of leather or of the material of the frock, which are designed especially to wear with the "separate coat."

Mme. Ardanse has several original ideas in her new sports costumes, which consist of a short, semi-fitted jacket or a long coat and plain skirt of Scotch tweed in a plain color with over-blouse or jumper of knitted wool or handmade silk net. The latter is unique and is made by running silk threads of different colors through heavy silk net, the effect being of soft, silk stripes. Mme. Ardanse's blouses are semi-fitting, worn without a belt and buttoned straight up the front. There is one in white knitted wool which is cut in a point below the waistline at the front and back and finished around the edges with a narrow blue piping. It has a wide, kerchief-like collar with a deep point at one side and a knot at the other. This is worn with a coat and skirt of ultra-marine blue, the former having a scarf collar so arranged that the pointed collar of the white jumper is pulled over it at one side.

Unusual Coat

Mme. Schiaparelli has any number of new ideas in her autumn collection. There is a coat, for instance, which is shown in heavy tweed and in corduroy, which is designed for traveling. This is made, so to speak, in two sections. The skirt wraps twice around the figure, giving extra warmth for the motor or steamer journey, and the upper part is like a double-breasted Eton jacket which is sewed to the skirt across the back, but is unattached at the front so that it can be turned back at the waist if one wishes.

Mme. Schiaparelli makes her sports blouses of jersey or knitted wool, and they are always of the tucked-in type with a high neck and buttons at the front or extending part way down the back. A little upstanding ruche of either crochet or knitting or of the material of the blouse is used at the neck and wrists. There is one blouse of red jersey, worn with a bright green skirt and jacket, which has a narrow knitted ruche of red and green at the neck and wrists which gives it a really Victorian air. This designer shows very short jackets fastened at the front or side with brass or metal clips in place of buttons, some round, some square and some in the form of a letter S, and skirts with wide inverted pleats. Several models, intended for country wear, have a divided skirt. A gay little sports costume for the younger woman consists of a plain skirt of dark brown tricot, a short emerald green jacket with S fastenings at the side and a dark red jersey blouse which has a narrow scarf of the same material tied around the neck, with the long ends brought down under the narrow leather belt.

Sports or street costumes with the short jackets are quite often as not of two different colors, often in sharply contrasted shades, like red and green, brown and bright blue. As a general rule, these little jackets have a belt, but there are exceptions to this in the models of Lucien Lelong and Captain Molyneux. In the case of those of the latter designer, the jacket is cut on the lines of a short box coat.

Sports and Street Costumes

Chanel is showing any number of sports and street costumes which have the jacket and skirt in plain tweed, with a bodice of horizontally or diagonally striped jersey tweed. The bodice is sewed to the skirt and reaches about two inches below the waist at the front and is dropped to five or six inches at the back, with a narrow belt of the plain material around the waist. The tops of the slashed pockets at the front of the skirt, the turned-back cuffs and the lining of the jacket are of the striped material. One model in gray-and-black diagonal tweed has a long semifitting coat with square flap on the pockets and a collar and deep cuffs of gray wolf. The skirt is plainly tailored, and the bodice is of a diagonal-striped gray, black-and-white jersey, with a narrow black belt and a folded scarf arranged at the neck and crossed at one side of the front and buttoned with three nickel buttons.

Chanel is using a great deal of patent leather for her street and sports costumes, not only for the wide belt, but for collar, cuffs, revers and the tops of the pockets of jackets of navy blue and black and brown. Black is the usual color, but there are several models which are trimmed with cadet blue and others with white. A smart tailored costume suitable for the older woman is in gray-and-black tweed, with a jacket buttoned to the throat with black buttons and with a narrow band of black patent leather at the side of the buttons and a wide band forming a standing collar and tied in a smart outstanding bow at one side. The narrow pocket flaps and cuffs are also of the patent leather.

Courtesy of Lord & Taylor

Left: This Coat Is For Formal Wear in Town. Black Persian Lamb Accentuates a Smart Side-Closing on Black Kasmiraiga.

Center: One of the New Short Fur Jackets With Short Sleeves, Which Should Be Worn With a Wool Frock. It Is Smart for Football Games and Other Outdoor Events.

Right: When Walking Out In Town With Some Informal Companion, Alert for Drama and the Thrill of Street Scenes, This Coat of Grey Baroshka and Grey Kid-skin Is Recommended.

Winter Coats Are Romantic

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

NO MATTER how alluring are the novelty fashions, a certain conservatism governs most women in the choice of a winter outer garment for general street use. Current choice in coat colors, as reported by a prominent wholesale house, shows black in the lead, with brown and green as second and third choices. As regards numbers selling at the present time, this statement is undoubtedly correct; the smart retail shops, however, predict that brown in many shades and mixtures will become the leading fashionable color and also point to high-class novelties that introduce some shades of dark and dull red. Materials presented under many trade names lean largely to very soft, spongy woolens, mixed tweeds, novelties with a heavy bouclé effect and for more sportive garments many jersey fabrics. There are for afternoon wear some diagonal weaves, corduroy-velvet and many silk-pile materials.

In spite of the tendency last season to moderate the use of fur, most of the present winter coats are lavishly fur-trimmed. When the use of fur is extensive, as in the fur-bodice, or fur-sleeve garments, Persian lamb, beaver, astrakhan, caracul, Hudson seal and the fancy short-haired furs are used; when the decoration is confined to collar and sleeves, the long-haired pelts are preferred. A few extremely smart models show wool-velvet or a long-haired plush used for collar and cuffs; but these are exceptions. Fur is the general rule, with buttons as a secondary trimming.

The Redingote

The period themes, responsible for animated discussion of dress styles, are considerably modified in outer coats. Nevertheless, the redingote silhouette (also called the half-fitted cross-over and the modified princess) is stressed as the proper complement to the Empire millinery. This model is diversified by great variety in trimming and by subtle changes in outline due to different ways of shaping and buttoning the garment. There is a distinctly formal atmosphere about a new model which is cut with a defined waist-curve and which closes with two buttons placed well above the waistline. The long-haired fur trimming on this garment may be considered as in the romantic class, taking the form of a big, circular fel collar and of a spiral arrangement on the sleeves, winding from the middle upper arm nearly to the sleeves' end. Somewhat less formal and still emphasizing the the redingote idea is a double-breasted coat with four buttons placed lower than on the model just described. Brown fox makes a set-on collar with coat revers finishing out a pointed neckline when the garment is open. The sleeves of this model are trimmed only with buttons. It may be classed as a travel coat and the material chosen is a rough bouclé tweed with flecks of blue on a mixed green-gray ground.

Fur cuffs that suggest muffs and fur capelets are revivals of the Victorian period which appear on these redingotes. As day skirts are no longer than last season—and Paris reports that they may be even a trifle shorter—there is no reason to design coats of the seven-eighths length, and only a few are shown. The long outer garment generally covers the skirt.

Fabric Diversities

A distinct novelty is the use of two materials or two tones of the same fabric. The top, sometimes including the sleeves, may be entirely of a flat fur giving the suggestion of two garments. Another example of this fashion has a wrap-around skirt part in a very dark brown diagonal wool, attached just above the belt to a slightly-blousing top in beige of the same material. This has matching sleeves, set into a wide armhole, and high, turn-over collar of ecru caracul. Another fabric diversity is expressed in a coarse black-and-white tweed, princess-shape with the exception of a loose, half-long waistcoat front of black velvet. The velvet also makes a cravat scarf. These are oddities of the season which, numerically, may not amount to much.

In the same category is the Victorian capelet, in one instance carried out in reddish-brown seal—the old-time seal dye—over an almost straight coat of black wool velvet. The attached fur garment is elbow-length with rolling collar and a double-button attachment in front. A more modified version is a short, fitted shoulder cape with one side carried about the neck in scarf fashion and buttoned on the left. This is made of the coat fabric with a border of flat fur.

A Paris model sponsored by one of New York's leading department stores is an example of a charming fabric combination in gray, a color so modestly used this season as to gain distinction. The material, baroshka by name, shows a mixture of weaves in one shade and is so soft as to suggest a fur surface, although it is entirely of a fine wool. The trimming material is gray kid, showing soft, mottled gray tones, and is used for upper sleeves and a high collar that forms long, vest fronts. This garment is shaped under the arms only, with a straight back and skirt part, and has a fabric belt. The belt is an interesting note, for, while belts occur on some dressy day coats, they are more generally replaced by the cross-over front, tied on one side with fabric ends. This house is carrying piece goods to match the line of outer garments, thereby making it practical to have dress and outer garment on the ensemble order.

A new shade of brown that is almost black, recently introduced by Patou, is a distinct color novelty as yet reserved for high-priced garments. It is particularly handsome in an afternoon coat of pile velvet, whose trimming of black fox is reserved for the lower sleeves and the ends of a large wrap-about scarf collar.

There are many short fur jackets presented for winter use, some waist-length only and others covering the hips in peplum fashion. Such models are worn with a one-piece wool dress, or with a skirt of heavy woolen and an over-blouse of elaborate pattern, often in a Persian design.

Long fur coats show the same general ideas as are expressed in woolen garments. The fur is manipulated to present slenderizing effects. Sometimes it is used diagonally in the entire garment and often in horizontal manner on the upper part to give a broad, defined shoulder outline.

Detachable Sleeves

WHAT is known as a glove-sleeve offers a happy compromise between a sleeveless and a long-sleeved frock, besides making it possible for the same dress or blouse to appear in both guises. As the name implies, the glove-sleeve is detachable and although made along the lines of a modish glove is, of course, of the dress fabric or of lace, or matching trimming. Its length is decided largely by the style of the garment with which it is designed to be worn and particularly its shaping at the shoulders. The word "glove," used in this sense adjectively, describes the ease with which such an adjustable sleeve can be put on or removed; it is also descriptive of the slender, glovelike fitting at the wrist—although the mousquetaire outline is occasionally seen in lace and sheer fabrics.

A noticeable trend, both in frocks and blouses, is in the direction of covered shoulders, this being effected either by brief cap-sleeves or a cape—and it is with this type of garment that detachable sleeves are most frequently provided. When the shoulder is gracefully draped, the added sleeve, finished by an elastic at the top, is in harmony with the dress, both as to fabric and trimming, its detachable feature not being apparent in any way.

A favorite model, specially designed for wear with a frock having a brief puffed sleeve, has a corresponding puff at the top of the detachable sleeve, so that both parts match perfectly. Where the frock has a slender, close-fitting sleeve from shoulder to elbow, there is another style of removable sleeve extending from wrist to elbow, usually showing an irregular outline at the top where it overlaps the original sleeve above the elbow. Of this type is the sleeve with gauntlet flare or with inverted cuff, which does not seek to conceal its separate entity. Removable lower sleeves, reaching just above the elbow, are designed as an important trimming feature of dark velvet gowns, heavy Venise lace being used for the adjustable portions of the sleeve, the deep scallops of the design overlying the velvet above the elbow and a simple wrist-band of the velvet holding the slight fulness at the hand. Removable lower sleeves of this type also take the modish gauntlet flare where they overlap the elbow sleeve of the dress and may be of the same fabric or a differing one, usually repeating some trimming detail of the dress. Slenderness at the wrist is accomplished in many cases by means of small glove buttons and loops, carrying out the idea of a well-fitting glove. Sometimes there is a narrow strap and clasp as in a loose-wristed pull-on glove, the lower section of the sleeve being shaped out over the hand.

As a rule, detachable sleeves are designed to accompany gowns that have other so-called "convertible" features, such as: slashed neckline held together by ornamental linked buttons at back and front but easily released to form deep revers when a formal décolletage is required. One of these "transformation" models is, however, occasionally shown for sports wear, one recently seen being in two shades of blue jersey. The upper part of the dress and the short sleeves were of the lighter shade with buttons of the dark blue. The detachable sleeves matched the short, cap-sleeves and were held closely at the wrist with dark blue ball buttons of a smaller size than those used on the short sleeve. The tops of the detachable sleeves were held by elastic and concealed under the cap sleeves of the dress.

Appropriate Shoes Add to Ensemble

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE revival of the Second Empire interest in jaunty, sophisticated hats and elaborate, rich dresses has naturally brought in its wake the emphasis that period placed on pretty shoes. In spite of the uncertainty about just what adaptation of the Empress Eugénie styles will be worn in the United States this fall, there have been definite indications that most of the decoration of dresses will be concentrated above the waist, and that when Second Empire costumes are worn, the design and materials of the shoes must be elaborate enough to offset simplicity of the straight skirt. In other words, shoes in their lowly place are as important to the new mode as the hat is on its perch.

We must, therefore, accept the fact that to be appropriately shod this fall will be a more complicated achievement than usual. As fashion experts have pointed out, the Empress Eugénie mode is a formal style, picturesque and becoming for afternoon and evening, but is inappropriate for morning wear and work hours as golf togs would be at a dance. The well-dressed woman may be romantic looking in evening, but she is still a tailored member of a modern century during the morning. The distinct conflicting trends in women's fall clothes require shoes of different types, each suitable to its part of the day.

A Sole, a Band, a Heel

In spite of its use this summer the sandal type will be used almost exclusively for evening shoes and so open at the heel and toe that it will look like little more than a sole with a spindle heel. Huge, colored brooches at the toes give the more extreme sandals an almost Oriental elegance. Dyed fabrics, particularly satin, will be used. Gold and silver kid trimmings have returned to give a new luxurious note to these gay, frothy trifles, as jaunty as the curling ostrich feathers on one of the new hats. The sandals have been designed in such bright colors as turquoise-blue, chartreuse and lipstick-red.

The deep, rich colors that are expected to prevail in the fall evening dresses will usually be matched by the shoes. In some cases sandals will be in lighter harmonizing shades. Bright prism-hued stockings, introduced in Paris, are not being sponsored by the shoe designers here. Enough Victorian color is enough, they say. Sheer beige stockings are in better taste.

Sturdy Street Shoes

A contrast to the vogue for extreme heels in these slim sandals are the low heels sponsored for all but formal occasions. It is smart to be sensible. The popular heel for street wear is only from 1¾ inches to 2 inches from the ground, and is broad enough to give comfort. For sports and walking, of course, the shoes will be flat.

The sensible mode for street and daytime wear is shown in some "straight from Paris" oxfords in which the broad heel is sturdy. Elaborate perforations over the vamp and heel take away the effect of heaviness, but the French taste for decoration does not detract from essentially straight, low-cut lines. Colored daytime shoes, even dark blue, are passé. News coming straight with imported models says that dark brown shoes are smart with navy blue fabrics, and have supplanted blue models.

More dressy than the simple oxford is the fall shoe with the contrasting leather effect. The two-leather designs are similar in intention to the note of contrasting materials to be used in fall dresses. Suède models trimmed with patent leather and shoes elaborated with calf and alligator designs, occupy the stage. T-shaped straps will be popular, and suèdes, with their suggestion of fabric, are expected to blend with the woolen dresses and suits of the autumn. The plain patent leather opera pump has almost disappeared. Shoe designers emphasize that the harmonies originated by them between costume and shoe should, for the complete effect, be regarded.

For tailored clothes, let it be repeated, in behalf of the footgear manufacturers, women should wear the new and heavier models fashioned of leathers contrasted in texture but not in color. Oxfords lend themselves to this usage. For afternoon a change should be made to trimmed opera pumps or step-in types. During the hours of formal tea, the sandal with its dainty charm is appropriate. The more festive the occasion, the less shoe and the more heel!

Dressmaking by Radio

A dressmaking class by radio, with over 1000 girls enrolled as members, has been providing occupation as well as entertainment for the school girls' leisure moments. Each lesson is but 15 minutes in duration and is based on the use of a pattern sent to each member, free of charge. The pattern chosen for each week's lesson is a particularly simple one to use and each step in the procedure is gone over carefully and plainly by the radio teacher of dressmaking, so that her listeners will have no trouble in following directions.

The New York department shop featuring this radio novelty invites each girl to come to the yard goods department and see the made-up models as worn by salespeople. Any child between 10 and 16 years of age can become a member of this girls' radio sewing club and receive a membership card. Later on, when time has been given to complete several garments, the girls are to be invited to the store, where there will be a display of the work done and prizes distributed for excellence in different details.

Several daughters in the same family, it is learned, often take these radio dressmaking lessons, the older ones helping the younger sisters, though not doing the actual work for them, as each child is supposed to make her own garment. The purpose of the club is to present sewing as one of the fine arts, worthy of study and cultivation. Color and outline are also dwelt upon and appropriate attire for various occasions is recommended.

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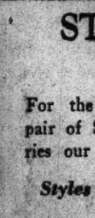

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THE HOME FORUM

After the Last Rehearsal

IT IS a fallacy to suppose that the people "in front" get one iota of the fun and excitement of those behind the footlights. At least once in his career everyone should have taken part in amateur dramatics, if only to have a period of unalloyed mirth on which to reflect in later days, starting rich laughter and reminiscences round the winter fire. And how else should one enter truly into the ups and downs of the village performers, muttering for weeks beforehand of entrances and exits; how else excuse that stubborn curtain that always falls too soon, or remains immovable long after the overture has ended; how else appreciate to the full that stentorian rally from the prompter; how else clamor delightedly in the wings with him who plays the part in which we scored such success the year before last?

Nowhere else shall you find audience and caste, flitting with sang-froid before and behind the scenes. She of the spangled skirt, having no entrance in the second act, joins her approving family in the body of the hall, to the unmitigated delight of those who can now exclaim over her dress at closer quarters. Her social prestige is enormous, and well she knows it, twisting her ringlets and accepting without a visible flutter an invitation from one admirer of her own tender years to roast chestnuts next evening, and the promised gift of a tame ferret from another. The inward-bound traffic is no less imposing! The king's page (all village plays have kings and pages in the story), must be sustained with his usual creature comforts, and the king's page's mother (not to mention, in all probability, his admiring aunt and a dazzled cousin or two), storms the curtain before the stage passage and wins through with a seasonable offering of Chelsea buns and a bit of toffee.

Unless you have played the king, and watched with glazed and fascinated eyes your page's attention to this same toffee, and rapidly calculated his chances of articulation at the prescribed time, while triumphantly declaiming your own key speech with magnificent effect, the heights and depths of an actor's life remain by you still unscaled and unplumbed.

The evening bristles with great moments; as, for instance, when you, playing Aides, snatch up the pale Persephone and leap gloriously toward your kingdom in the nether world, forgetting those three steps by which you should descend. To the audience, the resulting crash and bump, the lurch of perilous scenery, is all in the piece; and you pick yourself up from the gloom and the dust, lend a hand to the scene-shifter who is holding a stage tree in position by main force, kiss Persephone's outraged forehead, replace your beard, and feel that the contretemps are worth it.

Perhaps you have played a Bacchante, and in that rôle been confronted with a businesslike nail an inch or two from your bare toes. Not even the concerted blare from the orchestra could aid your backward leap more successfully, and to all the delighted applause your enigmatic smile is an added allurement. The encore, however, probably lacks the fine frenzy of the first, the prompter having hooked the nail from its point of vantage with a bit of bent wire.

There is no doubt, too, that such presentations of drama strengthen one's resistance to the pranks and quirks of inanimate things. Shakespeare had experienced something of the mishaps attendant upon a first performance, one feels. Why else did he make Puck say of the "rude mechanicals,"

"Their sense thus weak, lost with their fears thus strong,
Made senseless things begin to do them wrong.
For briers and thorns at their apparel snatch."

Certainly one remembers the words with a giggle when, despite the herculanean efforts of the scene shifter, the curtain slowly and relentlessly descends in the middle of the first act; and again when the lights go out with no warning whatever. An animated conversation between actors and audience while candles are produced, or an electrician escorted from the bosom of his family in the shilling seats to the Stygian blackness of the stage, in no way detracts from the interest of the play. Light triumphant, Lydia Languish unfurls her fan and Captain Absolute swings his silken coat tails, as if no disturbance had occurred. Even when the door of the green room gets jammed and Elsa is reduced to singing her song twice or three times while Lohengrin is perforce detained, the remainder of the story proceeds no less sweetly.

There is, too, the problem of the common dressing room. How magnificently one soars above the consternation that threatens upon the discovery that Pooh Bah, already on the stage, has stolen one's kimono. Wrapped inadequately in a chintz curtain, backing discreetly from the public gaze because of a rear hiatus through which yawn plus fours and a fair-isle jersey, one savors the exquisite delight of having snatched the scene from ignominy and destruction.

"A Pantomime Rehearsal" is familiar to all of us, and we each have by heart the little tag, "It'll be all right on the night." Those to whom that idiotic play is an old friend know how little its farces are exaggerated. No heavy entrance of its fairy queen has surpassed the clatter with which we, as Princess Rosebud, caught our toe in the artificial grass on the boards and made our début crown foremost. Have we not, through countless rehearsals assuring ourselves that things would be "all right on the night," comforted ourselves thereby for the heroine's propensity to recite the whole of her part in one effort, oblivious to frenzied interpolations by the rest of the cast!

But, in spite of all assurances as to the immunity of "the night" itself, from untoward happenings, sufficient takes place, and will always take place, to render the occasion memorable. What of the time when the dressing-room assistant basely deserted to watch the opening chorus, and thereby forced the leading lady herself to the footlights with only one side of her face made up. There are, too, as every amateur knows, ardent helpers behind the scenes, often alas! with no eye for a line, so that Titania enters with her wreath grimly pulled on from side to side instead of drawn low over the brow, as that poor queenling had vainly struggled to achieve. Small wonder that she breaks into her song last verse first, so that the leader of the orchestra turns upon her an eye that rolls in uncertainty and doubt.

Above all, one is kept ready for all contingencies by the aptitude of the players for forgetting some line that serves as a cue. How little those "in front" know of the swelling heart of the dragon, languishing in the wings because Andromeda forgot her scream. And what ken they of Perseus, his knightly rôle forgotten as he glares through a hole in the curtain at the chained forgetful lady, and hisses "Fathead." To those placid spectators, Titania asleep upon her bed of blossoms is all one with the scene. Only that distracted majesty and a stricken company in the wings wait in vain for the line that shall wake her "like an angel from her flowery bed," and move her with suitable music from the field of action. Her next entrance draws nearer with every word. Shall she boldly wake and saunter off, or shall she essay a snakelike glide upon her face to the shelter of outjutting wings?

In every impasse the village orchestra is a host in itself. It will cover confusion with a march, veil the untimely collapse of Juliet's balcony with a sarabande, and drown a misquotation. Even when it is discovered that a second fiddle has been playing a totally different item from the rest of the players, or that the 'cello part is in another key, no one is in any wise abashed, while to turn over two pages at once is a commonplace. Every performer is skilled in covering his retreat, the chorus prepared to cut out one verse or repeat another as the contingency requires, the orchestra ready to rise to untold heights of ingenuity and enthusiasm. Nothing can damp the ardor of the one or confound the inventiveness of the other. Is not this the great night at last!

D. T.

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Courtesy Holman's Print Shop, Boston

"New Description of Americas or The New World": From a Map Made by Abraham Ortelius.

ROMANTIC map making may be considered among the lost arts of the busy twentieth-century world. It must be admitted that cartography today has reached a point of mechanical precision and perfection, yet modern maps lack the personal touch noticeable in the works of the early masters. The lines are fine and the directions correct, yet they are somehow cold and practical rather than artistic.

It is a wide departure from early maps, carefully and lovingly drawn and colored by hand; cut on wood or stone; engraved on silver, painted in frescoes, or woven in tapestries. These early workers were skilled craftsmen, giving their lives to the making of their chefs d'œuvre. Indeed, it was not unusual for this art to be carried on by entire families and passed along from generation to generation.

The map reproduced above was the work of Abraham Ortelius (1527-1598), a scholarly Dutchman whose map is a notable example of fine craftsmanship and artistic ability. The delicately worked and finely shaded cartouche in the lower left-hand corner is an ornament found on almost every map, though each might boast its original variation. No map was complete without these beautiful designs augmented by majestic ships and fantastical dolphins. Cartouches were sometimes surrounded by pictures, explaining the industry or agriculture of a country. The drawings were beautiful and invariably hand-colored. Places of interest were commented upon in notes, either in the margins or on the map itself.

The corner designs, the cartouche, the delicate border and the balanced symmetry of the whole, make the above reproduction a perfect example of the artistry which these men displayed in bygone days. True, the accuracy of this "New Description of Americas or the New World" can be questioned; but, if one considers for a moment the possibilities of combining modern, correct reproduction with ancient beauty, then geography might well be a far more interesting subject to study.

The maps in the collection from which this was taken were first printed by Ortelius in his "Theatrum Orbis Terrarrum" ("The Theatre of the Countries of the World") published in 1570. It was the finest collection that had yet appeared, the maps being engraved on copper, whereas previously wood had been used. The works of Mercator and other cartographers were included and Ortelius was careful about giving credit, a practice unfortunately neglected up to that time. His maps show more accuracy than their predecessors, and the paper on which they were printed was of the finest as proven by their excellent condition today.

When considering Ortelius and his work, the map-maker's close relationship with Mercator should not be omitted. Their names rank among the foremost in the history and progress of map-making. Neither envy nor rivalry held sway in the minds of either of these great men; in fact, a diametrically opposite condition made their friendship unusual. It is said that Mercator delayed for years the publication of his own maps in order that Ortelius, whom he addresses as "that most illustrious man and my especially dear friend," should enjoy in full the triumph which he, Mercator, might have sought for himself.

The influence of these and of other Dutch masters made Holland for many years the center of the map-making craft. Indeed, so far did this influence extend that a number of Dutch painters include maps in the backgrounds of their pictures.

The Wordsworths at Home

As the day was cold and wet, he proposed we should sit down together in the only room in the house where there was a fire, and he led the way to what seemed a common sitting, or dining room. It was a plain apartment, the rafters visible, and no attempt at decoration noticeable. Mrs. Wordsworth sat knitting at the fireside, and she rose with a sweet expression of courtesy and welcome as we entered the apartment. As I had just left Paris, which was in a state of commotion, Wordsworth was eager in his inquiries about the state of things on the other side of the Channel. . . .

By and by we fell into talk about those who had been his friends and neighbors among the hills in former years. "And so," he said, "you read Charles Lamb in America?" "Yes," I replied, "and love him too." "Do you hear that, Mary?" he eagerly inquired, turning round to Mrs. Wordsworth. "Yes, William, and no wonder, for he was one to be loved everywhere," she quickly answered. Then we spoke of Hazlitt, whom he ranked very high as a prose-writer; and when I quoted a fine passage from Hazlitt's essay on Jeremy Taylor, he seemed pleased at my remembrance of it.

He asked about Inman, the American artist, who had painted his portrait, having been sent on a special mission to Rydal by Prof. Henry Reed of Philadelphia, to procure the likeness. The painter's daughter, who accompanied her father, made a marked impression on Wordsworth, and both he and his wife joined in the question, "Are all the girls in America as pretty as she?" I thought it an honor Mary Inman might well be proud of to be so complimented by the old bard. In speaking of Henry Reed, his manner was affectionate and tender.

Now and then I stole a glance at the gentle lady, the poet's wife, as she sat knitting silently by the fireside. This, then, was the Mary whom in 1802 he had brought home to be his loving companion through so many years. I could not help remembering too, as we all sat there together, that when children they had "practised reading and spelling under the same old dame at Penrith," and that they had always been lovers. There sat the woman, now gray-haired and bent, to whom the poet had addressed those undying poems, "She was a phantom of delight," "Let other bards of angels sing," "Yes, thou art fair," and "O, dearer far than light and life art dear." I recalled, too, the Lines written after Thirty-six Years of Wedded Life, commemorating her whose

"Morn into noon did pass, noon into eve,
And the old day was welcome as the young,
As welcome, and as beautiful—in sooth
More beautiful, as being a thing more holy."

When she raised her eyes to his, which I noticed she did frequently, they seemed overflowing with tenderness.—JAMES T. FIELDS, in "Yesterdays With Authors."

I Shall Watch for the Evening

I shall watch for the evening,
For she will pass
When the shadows gather
On the mountain grass.

With the first thrush ringing
His silver bell
From the leafy portal
Of his hermit cell,

She will come with the fragrance
Of twilight ways
With the scents winds garner
From petaled sprays.

She will come with the music
The hill brooks play
That the fields may slumber
After toil of day.

She will come with the quiet
Of summer skies
In the grave dark beauty
Of her gentle eyes.

She will wear like a jewel,
Silvery fair,
The star of the evening
In her dusky hair!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH.

"Hvis Hus vi ere"

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

DEN, der skrev Brevet til Hebræerne, taler om "Kristus som en Søn over hans Hus, hvis Hus vi ere, saafremt vi fastholde Haabets Frimodighed og Glæde urokket indtil Enden." (Efter den engelske Bibeloversættelse). Delvis definerer Webster Ordet "Hus" paa følgende Maade: "En Husstand", "En Slægt, i Særdeleshed en adelig Familie eller berømt Slægt". Kristus Jesus ledte Menneskeheden til Erkendelsen af det sande Sønneforhold, idet han i Ord og Gerning viste sine Tilhængere den Maade, hvorpaa de skulde leve og handle, faa Bugt med og overvinde Troen paa Kødet. Saaledes forenede han alle i den samme Husstand eller den samme Slægt som "Guds Arvinger og Kristi Medarvinger", hvilket Paulus skriver til Romerne.

Hvorledes kan vi hæve os til at se denne hellige Husstand? En jordisk Husstand synes ofte at være behersket af Misforstaaelser og Ufuldkommenheder. Dens Medlemmer kan til Tider synes at maatte betale Prisen for deres Fædres Synder med daarligt Helbred, Fattigdom eller vanskeligt Temperament. Vidste de blot, at der er en aandelig Husstand, en Slægt, som langt overgaar en hvilken som helst jordisk Husstand, at de virkelig tilhører denne Husstand, hvor ingen grusom Lov om materielt nedarvede Onder kan ødelægge Lykken eller gribe forstyrrende ind i det harmoniske Liv. Færdigt og ventende staar Kristi Hus, og hvert Menneske maa nu vaagne op til at finde Guds-Sønnen, der samler de trætte til Sandheden, samler dem, som kæmper med ugunstige Forhold, der er Resultatet af et urigtigt Begreb om Gud og Mennesket. Ja! Kristus er nærværende her og nu for at stifte Fred og stadfæste Udødeligheden, og alle maa aabne Døren til deres mentale Hjem for at lade Befrieren, den guddommelige Sandhed, komme ind.

Da tager et fuldstændigt nyt Udsyn de gamle Tankevaners Plads. Individet begynder at tænke, tale og handle som en af Kristi Husstand, og inden ret længe opdager man, at den Mening, man hidtil havde om sig selv, var urigtig. Har man troet paa visse Karaktertræk, der greb forstyrrende ind i ens Lykke og hindrede et heldigt Resultat? Har man øget sin Broders Byrde ved at fordømme ham eller ødelæggende at kritisere ham? Der dæmrer et Lys, som aabenbarer Mennesket, saaledes som Gud skabte det; og idet man bringer denne Erkendelse ind i, hvad man dagligt oplever, ser man Guds Idé, der oplyser enhver Tankens Vej, forandrer ens Begreber, helbreder Onder og renser ens Karakter. Ens Tankeløshed begynder at give Plads for kærlig Hensynsfuldhed mod andre. En skarp Tunge viger for venlig og mild Tale. Egoisme, Hovmod og Selvbevidsthed smelter bort, efter som Ydmyghed og Sagtmodighed faar Indpas. Materialitetens Vildfarelser forsvinder, efter som Kundskaben om Guds-Sønnen kommer til den menneskelige Bevidsthed for at aabenbare Mennesket klædt i Retfærdighedens skønne Klædebon.

Jakob maa have erkendt det sande Sønneforhold, da han, idet han overvandt sin Frygt for Esau, sagde: "Jeg har set dit Ansigt, som om jeg havde set Guds Ansigt, og du var mig naadig" (Efter den engelske Bibeloversættelse). Josef anbragte sine Brødre i den sande Husstand, da han tilgav dem den Uret, de havde gjort mod ham ved at sælge ham til Ægypten; og da David frelste Sauls Liv i Hulen i Engedi, saa han "Herrens Salvede", Guds Idé. Kvinden, "som var en Synderinde" og hvem vi læser om i Lukas Evangelium, erkendte sin Plads i Kristi Husstand, da Jesus løftede hende til hendes sande moralske Norm. Ved at nægte at antage den materielle Opfattelse af nogen som helst, ved at vende sig bort fra det falske Bevis, opfattede han Guds-Barnet og helbredte og opløftede saaledes alle, der kom til ham. Med denne Erkendelse kommer Kraften til at være modig, til at modstaa det ondes falske Paastande, til at modtage Velsignelserne, givet, som en kærlig Fader giver, til at staa uforfærdet overfor Beviset paa Synd, Sygdom og Død, og til bevidst at udtrykke de guddommelige Egenskaber og Kendetegn.

Kun den, der i nogen Grad har opfattet det sande Sønneforhold, kan værdsætte den Lykke, som kommer, naar denne guddommelige Aabenbaring bryder igennem Skyerne af de Problemer, som omringer den menneskelige Tilværelse. Ingen jordisk Lykke kan maale sig med den Glæde, som den har, der ser den sande Idés Vision, ser dens Straaleglans bortsmelte Skyggerne fra en materiel Opfattelse af Livet med dets falske Nydelser og Lidelser, idet den faar Menneskene til at opleve Guds Sønners og Døtres Frihed, Sundhed og Fred.

Christian Scientists stræber i deres Hjerter at opløfte Forstaaelsen af "Kristus som en Søn over hans Hus, hvis Hus vi ere". De bestræber sig for at følge Vej-Viseren, indtil Drømmene om et jordisk Begreb giver Plads for en "Bolig, som ikke er gjort med Hænder, en evig i Himlene". I sin Bog *Pulpit and Press* (S. 3) skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Vor Sikkerhed ligger i vor Overbevisning om, at vi virkelig bor i Sandhed og Kærlighed, Menneskets evige Bolig. En saadan Himmelsk Forvisning ender al Strid og byder Forvirring at høre op; thi den gode Kamp, vi har kæmpet, er forbi, og guddommelig Kærlighed giver os den sande Opfattelse af Sejer".

Oplysning angaaende Christian Science Litteratur, udgivet paa dette Sprog, kan faaes ved at skrive til "Christian Science Forlag" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

'That Lass o' Lowrie's'

There is the beauty of trees and skies and flowers, and the singing of birds; but none of these are here in this great town of industry. Instead, the smoke of factories sweeps up, blotting out the blue.

Here "in this long, unlovely street" is the way down to the docks, and the tram takes you there. The way is gray and dull—what joy it would be to plant gardens of bright color here and there! If there is any beauty within the houses we pass, it does not show itself through the windows. The tram continues on to the dock gates. Here are not found the Ship Canal and glimpses of great vessels, the Goliaths of green waterways. The walls are high, the gates shut. Come away, for we have not found beauty here.

The tram now turns back, and a woman enters. She is a working woman with a shawl over her head, as the Lancashire folk wear them. With hair unkempt and hands rough with labor, can there be beauty here? She turns her face to observe the occupants of the tram, and we note with interest its beauty. Character blossoms like a flower in her face, and life's experience writes itself there in patience and tenderness and strength. There is sweetness, too, and the grace that comes with all these. Honesty and faith shine through those quiet eyes, the peace that comes of overcoming. Long ago a beloved Lancashire-American author wrote a book about such a woman which she called, "That Lass o' Lowrie's." She stands for Lancashire, steadfast and true, and it is well for England that the type still endures.

September Roadways

Woodside roadways in September
Fill my heart with glee!
Ageratum, goldenrod,
Black-eyed Susans dance and nod.
Woodside roadways, in September,
Bring a song to me!

CHARLOTTE CHAMPENOIS.

"Whose house are we"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE writer of the epistle to the Hebrews speaks of "Christ as a son over his own house; whose house are we, if we hold fast the confidence and the rejoicing of the hope firm unto the end." Webster defines "house" in part as follows: "A household." "A family of kindred; esp., a noble family or an illustrious race." Christ Jesus led humanity to the recognition of true sonship, showing his followers in word and deed the way to live and act, to subdue and overcome the beliefs of the flesh. Thus he united all in the same household or family of kindred as "heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ," as Paul writes to the Romans.

How can we lift ourselves to behold this holy household? Earthly households seem frequently to be controlled by mistakes and shortcomings. Their members may at times appear to be paying the price of the sins of the fathers in ill-health, poverty, or temperamental difficulty. Did they but know it, there is a spiritual household, a family of kindred far transcending any earthly household, to which they really belong, where no cruel law of materially inherited ills can blight happiness and interfere with harmonious living. Ready and waiting stands the house of Christ, and every individual may awake now to find the Son of God gathering to the truth weary ones struggling with adverse circumstances, resulting from a false concept of God and man. Yes! Christ is present here and now to establish peace and immortality, and all may open the door of their mental homes to admit the Redeemer, divine Truth.

Then an entirely new outlook takes the place of old habits of thought. The individual begins to think, talk, and act as one of Christ's household, and ere long he discovers that the estimation he hitherto had of himself was wrong. Has he believed in certain characteristics which interfered with his happiness and prevented success? Has he added to his neighbor's burden by condemning or destructively criticizing him? A light is dawning which discovers man as God made him; and bringing this recognition into daily experience he sees God's idea illumining every avenue of thought, transforming his concepts, healing ills, and purifying his character. His thoughtlessness begins to give place to loving consideration of others. A sharp tongue yields to kind and tender speech. Egotism, pride, and self-importance melt away, as humility and meekness enter in. Errors of materiality vanish as the knowledge of the Son of God comes to the human consciousness to reveal man clothed in the beautiful garments of righteousness.

Jacob must have recognized true sonship when, in overcoming his fear of Esau, he said, "I have seen thy face, as though I had seen the face of God, and thou wast pleased with me." Joseph placed his brethren in the true household when he forgave them the wrong they had done in selling him into Egypt; and when David saved Saul's life in the cave at En-gedi, he discerned "the Lord's anointed," God's idea. The woman "which was a sinner," of whom we read in Luke's Gospel, recognized her place in the household of Christ when Jesus raised her to her true moral standard. In refusing to entertain the material sense of anyone, in turning away from false evidence, he perceived the child of God, and so healed and uplifted all who came to him. With this recognition comes the power to be courageous, to resist the false claims of evil, to receive the blessings bestowed by a loving Father, to stand undismayed before the evidence of sin, disease, and death, and to express consciously the divine qualities and attributes.

Only he who has in some measure discerned true sonship can taste of the happiness which comes when this divine revelation breaks through the clouds of the besetting problems of human existence. No earthly happiness can compete with the joy of one who, seeing the vision of the true idea, beholds its radiance melting away the shadows of a material sense of life with its false pleasures and pains, bringing into human experience the freedom, health, and peace of the sons and daughters of God.

Christian Scientists are striving to uplift in their hearts the understanding of "Christ as a son over his own house; whose house are we." They endeavor to follow the Wayshower, till the dreams of an earthly concept give place to the "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." In her book "Pulpit and Press" (p. 3) Mrs. Eddy writes: "Our surety is in our confidence that we are indeed dwellers in Truth and Love, man's eternal mansion. Such a heavenly assurance ends all warfare, and bids tumult cease, for the good fight we have waged is over, and divine Love gives us the true sense of victory."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.]

Shepherding

Who is more tender than a shepherd is,
The intimacy of weathers in his face?
A serviceable staff, a fold are his:
Out in the park or some like country place,
Have I not seen one, in a golden air,
On golden road, driving his flock before,
A figure tall, hereditary, spare,
And longed to follow to that kindly door?
It must be that some young, forgotten thing,
Chokes at the heart at sight of these that pass;
Lost dreams gather about us in the grass;
And when this happens, for a moment we fling
Our gold down, as it were but hoarded glass,
And run back to our ancient shepherding.

—LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE, in "White April."

Holiday House

There is a sunny little house on the shores of Buzzard's Bay which remains unoccupied except for ten weeks in the summer. Its shutters are closed and fastened long before the oaks have turned to their gorgeous fall colorings or the marigolds and phlox have lost the freshness of their bloom. The soft, salty breeze, rippling the waters, the dancing rays of the September sun through the swaying pines, give a joyous setting to this cottage by the water, courting as it were an occupant. . . .

The native Cape Codders, knowing the owners, always glance over toward the cottage as they pass by in the hope of finding a blind open or a light through the trees, to show that some of "ther fam'ly be down for Sunday." For this is one of the important services which this particular cottage renders to its owners. As the scion of the family (aged ten) once sagely remarked, "We use the cottage more when it's closed that when it's open." And to each and every member of this house its welcome is always the same. The family reach the house after dark on a Saturday night. The lock readily responds to familiar fingers, the door creaks a friendly welcome as the family grope their way through the hall in good-humored rivalry to see which shall be the first to secure the box of matches always kept on the right-hand corner of the mantelpiece in the living-room for this emergency. Then, as the lamps are lighted, the old familiar objects appear precisely as they had been left, perhaps six months before, with a coating of dust, to be sure, but nothing which a few moments and a dustcloth could not remove; for dust in this region is little known.

True, the chairs, or at least such of them as possess cushions, are shrouded in covers. The sofa is a bulging conglomeration of cushions, gathered from all hammocks and piazza furniture; but a few deft passes by the fairy godmother of this establishment, and presto, the cushions are distributed. . . . A fire ready laid is only waiting for a match and a turn of the hand to open the flue.—DENNIS and MARION CRATHAM, in "Cape Coddities."

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STOCKS SELL OFF SHARPLY TO NEW LOWS

General Motors Weak Feature on Dividend Prospect —Leaders Are Heavy

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—The stock market poked its head up today, only to attract a fresh volley of selling.

A little flurry of short covering sent several shares up a point or so for a time in the morning, but heavy pressure against General Motors and further sogginess in the rails and utilities developed by midday. There were numerous losses of a point or two by afternoon. The bond market was again dragged down by the rail issues.

National Biscuit and International Harvester made new lows on 2-point declines. General Motors, American Telephone, Woolworth, Allied Chemical, Southern Pacific and Southern Railway confined their declines to about a point.

U. S. Steel common moved narrowly, but the preferred broke about 4 points. Reduction of the New York Central dividend was followed by short covering which rallied the stock a point or more.

Sales approximated 2,000,000 shares.

The midweek business statistics provided little impetus to the market in either direction, and the price movement appeared to be governed largely by uneasiness over dividends. The further cut in New York Central's quarterly payment from $1.50 to $1, after the reduction from $2 earlier in the year, had been fully discounted by recent selling of the stock, which recorded a record low for the century yesterday.

General Motors Outlook

Considerable uncertainty over maintenance of the $3 annual rate by General Motors is being felt in brokerage circles, and selling of the stock was coincident with brokerage house gossip that the rate may be reduced to $2.50. Unofficial Wall Street estimates of the corporation's third quarter earnings are around 30 cents a share, as compared with the current quarterly dividend of 75 cents. The corporation might continue to pay dividends at the current rate, nevertheless, in view of its strong cash position, which was improved to the extent of $66,800,000 in the first half of the year. Nevertheless, it takes $32,625,000 to pay a quarterly dividend at the current rate on the 43,500,000 common shares.

The regular payment announced by Western Union yesterday has caused a little more cheerful attitude toward communications issues, and brokerage circles are now inclined to look for the regular, quarterly payment of 50 cents by International Telephone, when directors meet tomorrow, although earnings are believed to have been somewhat less than that.

There have been further rumors of selling from abroad in the stock market this week, particularly from London. The German situation, however, continues reassuring, what with the rally in the Berlin Boerse and the stronger position shown by the Reichsbank in its weekly statement. The statement showed gains in both gold and foreign exchange reserves, particularly the latter. The reserve ratio improved to 42.2 per cent, compared with 39.3 last week.

The weekly steel trade reviews showed a moderate curtailment of ingot output, largely as result of the Labor Day holiday, although it is not ordinarily recognized by the steel mills. A quick rebound to the level of a week ago is expected, but conclusive signs of seasonal improvement are still lacking. Several observers, however, expect operations to rise from the present level of around 30 per cent of capacity to about 40 per cent before the year-end slump.

Freight-car loadings rose about 15,000 cars in the week ended Aug. 29, the best gain in some time, but still under the average upturn for that period for recent years.

Bonds Lower

The bond market continued to decline irregularly today.

The downward movement in the rails, which scored many of the larger losses yesterday, was not so broad, however, and most of the recessions among them were fractional. The public utility and industrial groups were more vulnerable than yesterday.

Loans of the United States Government weakened somewhat on moderate sales.

Foreign obligations were quiet. Brazilian 6½s of 1926-57 and Uruguayan 6s of 1960 jumped about 1 point each. German 7s lost about as much.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
September	.46¼	.47	.45⅞	.47	+ ¾
December	.48⅜	.49¼	.48⅜	.48⅞	+ ⅜
March	.51¾	.52⅛	.51½	.52	+ ½
Corn					
September	.42⅞	.42⅞	.41⅜	.42¾	— ¼
December	.38¼	.38⅝	.37⅝	.38⅝	+ ⅛
March	.40⅝	.40⅝	.39¾	.40¾b	+ ¼
Oats					
September	.20½	.20½	.20⅛	.20¼b	— ⅛
December	.22⅞	.22⅞	.22¼	.22⅝	..
May	.25½	.25½	.25⅛	.25⅝b	..
Lard					
September	7.25	7.27	7.22	7.27	+.02
October	7.22	7.25	7.20	7.25	+.03
December	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30b	+.03

b—Bid.

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .63¼	$ .63	$1.04½
Corn, 2 yellow	.59½	.60¼	1.15
Oats, 2 white	.32¼	.33	.51½
Flour	4.20	4.20	5.25
Beef, family	12.75	12.75	22.00
Pork	21.00	21.00	32.50
Zinc	.0380	.0380	.0430
Cototon, mid-up	.0675	.0690	.1120
Zinc	.0380	.0390	.0430
Iron	16.76	16.76	19.76
Steel, bil Pitt	29.00	29.00	31.00
Copper	.07½@¾	.07½@¾	.11
Tin	.2575	.2675	.2965
Rubber	.0512½	.0500	.0860
Sugar	.0445	.0460	.0445
Lead	.0440	.0440	.0550
Print cloth	.0312½	.0287½	.0425

CITY OF BOSTON FINANCING

The City of Boston will receive bids until noon Sept. 10 for a $2,000,000 temporary loan dated Sept. 11 and due Oct. 7, on 365-day a year, interest to follow basis.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept.9	Sept.8
14¼	3½		Abitibi Pow & P	200	4	3⅞	4	4
38⅛	25		Abraham & Str	100	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34
23½	11⅛	1	Adams Express	400	12⅝	12½	12½	12⅞
33½	22⅝	2	Adams Millis	500	31⅝	31	31⅝	31
23¼	15	1.40	Addressograph	100	14	14	14	..
11⅞	4		Advance Rumely	100	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4½
109⅞	70¾	3	Air Reduction	3000	74⅝	74	74⅝	72¾
20⅛	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	52900	19	17⅞	18⅝	17¼
12⅝	4½		Alleghany Corp	900	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
46¼	22	1.20	Alleghany Steel	30	28½	28½	28½	..
126	121⅛	7	Allied Chem pf	400	123⅛	122½	123⅛	122¾
182¾	102⅝	6	Allied Chem	7400	107¼	104⅛	106	106¼
42¾	18⅝	2	Allis Chalmers	900	23	22⅛	22⅛	22¾
2⅛	1		Amal Leather	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
23	15½	2	Amerada	600	18	17⅞	18	17⅝
29⅞	11⅞		Am Ag Ch Del	200	12⅝	12	12	12⅝
62¾	32	3¶	Am Bank Note	200	29½	29	29	30
4⅝	1½		Am Beet Sugar	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
38	25⅞	2.40	Am Brake S&F	700	27	26⅝	26⅝	27
129⅞	88⅝	5¶	Am Can	26900	89⅝	87⅝	88⅞	88⅝
32⅝	14	1	Am Car & Fdry	400	14	13⅝	13⅞	..
86	50	7	Am Car & F pf	60	57⅝	57	57⅝	56
43¾	13		Am Chain	100	13	13	13	14
48⅝	38¼	3¶	Am Chicle	400	42½	41⅝	41⅝	42½
14½	5⅞	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
33⅞	16⅞	..	Am European	1300	17¾	16⅞	17	17
51⅝	21¼	..	Am & For Pow	27900	24	22⅝	23¼	23½
74⅞	43¼	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	41	41	41	43¼
10⅝	6⅝	1	Am Hawaiian	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
8	1⅝	..	Am Hide & L	200	4	4	4	..
30	10½	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	20½	20½	20½	22
31⅝	16¼	3	Am Ice	1200	17¼	16¼	16¼	18
77¾	60	6	Am Ice pf	400	60	60	60	60
26	9¼		Am International	1500	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11½
30¾	13⅛	1	Am Locomotive	400	15⅛	15	15⅛	15
23¾	8¼	..	Am eMtal	900	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	9
39⅞	5	..	Am Nat Gas pf	20	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8½
64⅞	30⅝	1	Am Power & Lt	400	31½	31	31⅛	31½
21½	11½	.60	Am Radiator	5400	11⅞	11¼	11¼	11⅞
154	133	7	Am Radiator pf	110	138⅛	138⅛	138⅛	..
12⅝	5	..	Am Republics	700	5¼	5	5	6
37⅝	15⅛	..	Am Rolling Mill	700	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	18½
42	26	5	Am Shipbuilding	130	26	25	25	26
58½	24⅝	2	Am Smelt & Ref	1800	28	27¼	28	28
138½	117½	7	Am Smelt & R pf	300	121	120½	120½	123⅝
4½	½	..	Am Solvents & C	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
31¼	11⅛	1	Am Steel Fdries	900	13⅝	12	12¼	14
60	42	5	Am Sugar Ref	400	52	51¼	51¾	51⅝
108½	96	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	105	105	105	..
201¾	156½	9	Am Tel & Tel	29000	164⅝	162½	163⅝	164⅛
80¾	40⅝	3	Am Wat W&E	1300	41⅝	41	41¼	41
107	98¾	6	Am Wat pf 6	100	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅞
79	38	3	Am ¾¾&E ct	100	40	40	40	40
11⅞	5¼	..	Am Woolen	400	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅝
40	20⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	1100	32¼	31⅛	31⅝	31⅛
8¾	3⅝	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
43¼	18¾	1½	Anaconda Cop	7900	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛	21¾
36	19⅛	2.40	Anchor Cap	200	19	19	19	..
99⅝	87	6½	Anchor Cap pf	100	87	87	87	..
18	8	..	Archer Daniels	300	10	10	10	..
4½	1½	..	Armour Ill A	600	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2⅞	1	..	Armour Ill B	400	1	1	1	1
9	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	400	5¼	5	5	5¼
28⅞	5¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	1900	7⅞	7½	7½	8
29⅝	16¼	2½	Asso Dry G	1400	17⅛	16⅛	16⅞	17½
203⅝	126⅛	10	Atch T&SF	4400	128½	125⅝	128⅛	127⅛
108¼	100½	5	Atchison pf	300	104½	104⅛	104⅛	104⅞
120	78	7	Atl Coast Line	400	83	78	78	84
39	13⅛	..	Atl Gulf&WI	100	13	13	13	..
23⅝	11⅛	1	Atl Refining	2100	15⅛	14⅞	15	15⅛
54	30	4	Atlas Powder	100	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	34
13½	6⅞	1	Atlas Stores	600	6⅛	6	6	6
295	101½	4§	Auburn Auto	11200	130½	123	127¼	128½
2¼	1	..	Austin Nichols	100	1	1	1	1
2½	1	..	Auto Sales	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
6⅛	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	1600	3½	3½	3½	3½
			—B—					
27⅞	9⅛	..	Baldwin Loco	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅝
104½	60	7	Baldwin Loco pf	50	62	62	62	..
87⅞	41½	5	Balt & Ohio	6700	39½	37⅞	38⅝	38⅝
80½	57	4	Balt & Ohio pf	100	57	57	57	59⅞
66¾	47	3½	Bangor & Aroos	300	45½	45	45	..
113½	96¾	7	Bangor & Ar pf	40	103¼	103¼	103¼	..
14½	5¾	..	Barnsdall A	1400	8	7½	8	8
81	53½	4	Beatrice Cream	300	58½	58	58	58½
111	106	7	Beatrice Cr pf	400	110⅝	110⅛	110⅛	110½
6⅛	1¾	..	Beld'ng Hem	200	6	5½	5½	..
80¾	74⅜	4.13	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	76½	76½	76½	..
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	2900	21⅜	20¾	21½	21¼
46¼	31¼	2	Best & Co	200	36⅜	35½	36⅜	35¼
70⅜	34¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	9300	36½	35½	36¼	35⅜
123⅞	96⅜	7	Beth Steel pf	400	101½	100¾	101½	102
20⅜	16½	..	Bloomingdale	10	19	19	19	..
43	26¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	1700	35	33⅞	34⅜	34¾
76½	47	3¶	Borden	9400	56⅜	54⅛	54⅝	55⅞
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner	1400	17¾	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛
3¾	1¼	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	2800	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	11¼
69⅜	53⅞	4	Brooklyn Man T	600	54	53	53¼	54⅛
94¼	85⅜	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	90¼	90¼	90¼	90
129⅜	99	5	Brookln Un Gas	200	106½	106⅜	106⅜	106¼
45½	32¾	3	Brown Shoe	100	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	..
15	6B	..	Brunswick Balke	200	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅝
9½	3	..	Bruns Terminal	400	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4½
20⅞	6⅛	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	7½	7½	7½	7
34⅞	12⅝	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	800	12	11	11	12⅝
5⅝	2½	..	Budd Mfg	400	4	3⅝	3⅝	..
13	7⅛	1	Budd Wheel	200	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8¼
23	8½	..	Bullard	400	8½	8	8	8⅜
15¾	7	.80	Bulova Watch	400	8⅜	8	8	..
32¼	19⅛	1	Burroughs Add	300	22	22	22	22
31	17	2½	Bush Terminal	100	20	20	20	20⅜
104	70	7	Bush T erm deb	20	72½	71½	71½	..
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
20⅝	9	..	Butterick	100	9½	9½	9½	10⅛
69¾	23⅝	..	Byers	9400	27⅜	25¼	25⅝	26⅞
			—C—					
53	20½	2	Calif Packing	800	21¾	21½	21½	21¾
16⅝	10¼	1	Campbell Wy&C	200	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	..
43⅝	23½	..	Calumet & Ariz	200	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36½
11⅝	5	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	6	6	6	..
45	28¾	3	Canada Dry	4900	26¾	24⅞	26	25½
45	19⅝	1¼	Canadian Pacific	13600	17⅝	16½	17⅝	18
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	20½	20½	20½	21½
16	9½	..	Capital Admin	200	14	14	14	14¼
131½	46¾	..	Case Thresh	9900	49	46¾	48⅝	47¾
52½	18	3	Caterpillar Trac	400	18¾	18	18⅛	19
4	2	..	Cavanagh Dobbs	110	13	13	13	..
8¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	400	6½	6⅛	6½	6½
30⅛	14	..	Cerro de Pasco	200	14½	13¼	14½	13¼
54⅛	27½	3	Chesapeake Corp	2900	29⅜	28½	28½	29¼
46½	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	1400	32½	31½	32½	32⅜
7⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt West	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
27½	15¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	300	21½	21¼	21¼	21½
8⅞	3⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P	700	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅞
15⅝	4¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1100	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5¾
45½	20⅛	4	Chi & N'western	600	20½	19⅞	19⅞	21
15⅛	6½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
35	15½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
65½	22½	4	Chi Rock Isl & P	500	30	28⅞	30	29⅛
101	50	6	Chi R I & P 6%	100	56	55	55	..
101	50	7	Chi R I & P 7%	100	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	..
33¾	14¼	..	Childs Company	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	16½
25¾	12½	1	Chrysler	44900	19	17½	18⅛	18½
170	133	7.50	Coca Cola	200	143	143	143	141
50½	40	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	300	42	41	41	42
104½	101¾	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	104	104	104	104⅛
17½	9	..	Collins & Aikman	500	13	12¼	12¼	12½
10¼	7½	..	Colonial Bea Oil	500	9	9	9	..
32¼	9¾	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	13½	13½	13½	..
45⅝	20⅝	2§	Columbia Gas	2400	26½	25⅝	26	26⅝
109½	98	6	Columbia F pf A	100	103	102	102	104
111⅝	51½	5¶	Columbian Carb	700	56	53¼	55¼	53½
16⅝	5	.56	Columbia Graph	2600	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
23¼	13	2	Com Credit	1100	16	14½	14½	15¾
92	76½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	30	92	92	92	92
35⅞	30⅝	3	Comm Cred A	800	34	33½	33½	..
34	20	2	Comm Inv Tr	600	22½	22⅝	22½	22¾
106	101¼	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	2000	103½	103½	103½	103⅝
90	82	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	83¼	83¼	83¼	34
21½	10¾	1	Comm Solvents	12100	15⅝	14¾	15	15
12	6⅞	.40	Comwlth & So	16900	7½	7⅜	7½	7⅜
100⅜	90	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	94⅝
14¾	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	1700	126	12¼	12⅜	12½
15	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	900	6½	5¾	5¾	6
18⅞	10½	2	Consol Film I pf	200	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12¾
109⅝	82½	4	Consol Gas	17700	89½	87½	88¾	88⅞
107	101½	5	Consol Gas pf	200	106	106	106	106
42½	25	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	26	26	26	..
8½	2¾	..	Container A	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
30	9¼	..	Cont Baking A	300	10	9¾	10	10
3⅜	1¼	..	Cont Baking B	100	1	1	1	1⅜
77½	44⅜	8	Cont Baking pf	100	53	53	53	53
62¾	40⅜	2½	Cont Can	2600	46	45⅛	46	46
16⅞	8⅛	1	Cont Dia Fibre	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
51⅞	34	2.40	Cont Insurance	700	36¼	35¼	36	37
4½	2	..	Cont Motors	1100	2	2	2	2
12	5	..	Cont Oil	8900	8⅜	8	8⅜	8¼
12	2½	..	Cont Shares	400	2⅞	2½	2½	3
86⅝	55⅜	3¶	Corn Products	4900	63¼	60⅝	62¼	63
18	6¼	..	Coty	900	6½	6½	6½	6½
34½	26¼	2¶	Cream of Wheat	200	27	27	27	..
38¼	18¼	2.40	Crown Cork & S	200	20	20	20	..
63	30⅝	..	Crucible Steel	300	37	36½	37	38½
106	80	7	Crucible Steel pf	30	88	87	87	..
5⅞	3	..	Cuba Co	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
5⅞	2⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	3½	3¼	3¼	3¾
1½	⅛	..	Cuban Dom S	500	⅛	⅛	⅛	¼
48⅞	35¾	4	Cudahy Packing	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	37⅝
100	66	4	Curtis Publishing	600	66½	66	66	66
109	109	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	109	109	109	..
5⅞	2⅛	..	Curtis-Wright	1100	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
112	100	7	Cushman 7%	600	104	104	104	104
41	16	..	Cutler Hammer	200	16	16	16	..
			—D—					
23	8⅛	..	Davison Chem	1700	8¼	8	8¼	8⅛
22	15	1.40	Deere & Co pf	200	15½	15½	15½	16
102	40¾	4	Del Lack & W	1400	41⅜	40¾	41¼	41½
33	14⅞	1	Diamond Match	1700	17¾	17½	17¾	17¾
28½	24⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	200	27⅜	27	27	27½
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	2700	12½	11⅞	12	11⅞
24	14⅛	1.20	Dominion Stores	500	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	..
107	71	4¶	Du Pont de Nem	27500	80⅛	75¾	77⅞	79½
124¾	118¾	6	Du Pont deb	900	123¼	123	123	124½
			—E—					
13¼	5	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
185¾	118	5¶	Eastman Kodak	4400	136	131½	133¾	133¼
21⅞	9¼	1.60	Eaton Axle & Spg	2200	10¾	10¼	10⅜	10¼
11⅛	3¼	..	Eitingon Schild	600	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
69	35½	..	Eitingon S pf	400	55⅛	54¾	54¾	55
74⅞	34⅛	6	Elec Auto-Lite	6900	36½	34½	35¾	35¾
110	110¼	7	Elec Auto-L pf	50	100¼	100¼	100¼	..
4½	2	..	Elec Boat	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
9⅞	4⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	3400	6	4⅞	5	6
60¾	30⅛	1	Elec Pow & Lt	16900	36⅛	34⅝	35¼	35⅝
108⅛	92⅝	7	Elec Pow & L pf	100	99½	99½	99½	99½
66	49⅛	5	Elec Stor Battery	400	50¼	50⅛	50⅛	50½
45⅝	30	3	Endicott ohnson	100	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41
49	28½	2	Engineers Pub S	300	31¾	31	31	31⅛
87	75	5	Engineers P S pf ww	100	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	75
35⅞	27	2½	Equitable Off Blg	500	27	27	27	27
39¾	13½	..	Erie RR	1200	16⅛	16	16	16⅛
45½	21	4	Erie RR 1pf	100	21	21	21	22
25	15⅛	1½	Exchange Buffet	50	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	..
			—F—					
109⅞	60	7	Fairbanks M pf	20	60	60	60	60⅛
27⅛	15½	..	Fed Dept Stores	100	24	24	24	24
7⅞	5	.40	Fed Motor Tr	100	5	5	5	5
15½	4½	..	Fed Screw W	200	5	5	5	5
30	11¼	1.20	Fed Water Serv	400	12½	12½	12½	11⅞
56⅞	36¼	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	700	39	37½	37½	39½
21½	13	1	Firestone T & R	200	17	16⅞	17	16⅞
66⅛	56¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	62½	62½	62½	62½
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	100	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	57
⅞	⅜	..	Fisk Rubber	800	⅜	¼	¼	⅜
19¾	8	..	Follansbee B	100	9½	9½	9½	..
64½	20¼	2	Foster-Wheeler	700	21⅛	20	20½	20½
32½	20½	.55	Fourth Nat Inv	200	25⅜	25¼	25¼	25⅜
38⅛	11⅝	2½	Fox Film A	1900	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
43¼	22	3	Freeport Texas	1900	24⅞	24	24	24⅛
			—G—					
6⅞	3	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
60	34	3	Gamewell	70	35	34	34	36⅝
7⅞	4⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	800	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½
88	72½	6	Gen Am In pf ww	100	72½	72½	72½	..
73¼	52⅝	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	400	56	55⅝	55⅝	56
47	15¼	2	Gen Asphalt	900	18¼	18	18	18½
31⅝	17⅛	2	Gen Baking	400	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20
9⅞	5	..	Gen Bronze	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
13	3¼	..	Gen Cable	100	6	6	6	..
65	27½	..	Gen Cable pf	10	31¼	31¼	31¼	32
54¾	36	1.60	Gen Electric	39900	38⅞	37⅝	38¼	38⅝
12⅝	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
56	43	3	Gen Foods	9400	48	47⅛	47⅝	48
8⅛	4⅛	.30	Gen Gas & E A	1400	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
90	67	7	Gen Gas & E 7%	10	67	67	67	..
9¼	79	8	Gen Gas & E 8%	10	80	80	80	..
35⅝	26⅝	2.62	Gen Ital Edison	200	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	..
50	25	3	Gen Mills	200	39⅝	39	39	39⅝
100⅛	96	6	Gen Mills pf	200	99⅝	99	99	100
48	31⅝	3	Gen Motors	119800	33⅝	31⅝	32⅛	33⅜
103⅝	96	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	102½	102⅛	102½	102¾
10¼	4	..	Gen Out Ad	400	5	5	5	5
23	8⅝	4	Gen Out Ad A	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
23	8⅝	..	Gen Pub Service	800	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
9½	1⅝	..	Gen Realty	400	2	1⅝	2	2
74⅛	26⅛	6	Gen Rlty pf ww	300	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅞
57⅝	29	3	Gen Refractories	400	33⅝	32	32	33⅛
15⅛	1⅞	..	Gen Theat Equip	2700	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	2⅝
38⅝	15⅝	..	Gillette Saf Raz	4700	17	15⅝	16⅝	17
76⅞	57⅛	5	Gillette S R pf	100	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	60
7⅞	4	..	GimbelBros	9100	4⅝	4	4⅛	5
52	36½	7	Gimbel Bros pf	100	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	43½
16⅝	7⅝	..	Glidden	300	9	8⅝	8⅝	9⅛
82	38	7	Glidden ppf	1000	80	80	80	79⅞
9⅝	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	700	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
42½	21	2½	Gold Dust	9100	25⅞	24⅝	24⅝	25½
20⅝	8⅞	..	Goodrich	3600	10	9	9¼	10½
68	34	7	Goodrich pf	800	36⅛	34	35	..
52¾	30⅝	3	Goodyear	4000	38⅝	37¼	38	38⅛
6½	2⅛	..	Graham Paige	200	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
22⅝	10	..	Granby	400	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
25½	13	1§	Grand-Sil Stores	200	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13
18⅞	10⅝	..	Grand Union	1200	15⅛	14⅞	15	15¼
29⅝	18⅞	3	Granite City Stl	100	19	19	19	19
42	25¾	1	Grant (WT)	600	37½	37⅛	37½	37⅝
69¾	30⅛	4	Great Nor pf	2100	31¼	30⅝	31½	31⅝
23½	17½	2	Great Nor Ore	500	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
11⅞	7⅛	..	Great West Sug	200	8⅛	8¼	8¼	8⅛
6⅝	2⅝	..	Grigsby-Grunow	1700	3	3	3	3
20	20	..	Gulf Mobile pf	100	20	20	20	..
27⅛	11⅛	..	Gulf Mobile & N	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
37½	10⅛	..	Gulf States Steel	100	12	12	12	12
			—H—					
30½	28⅝	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	28¼	28¼	28¼	..
9⅝	4⅛	..	Hahn Dpt Sto	300	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅛
19⅞	12	1.20	Hall Printing	400	13⅛	13	13	..
44½	24½	1	Harbison Walker	600	25	24⅛	25	25
7⅝	2¼	..	Hartman Corp B	500	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	..
8	2⅛	..	Hayes Body	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
18	9⅞	.80	Hercules Motors	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
110⅛	111	7	Hrcules Powd pf	10	116	116	116	..
103¾	83½	5	Hershey Choc	100	95	95	95	95
104	93	5	Hershey Choc pf	400	103¼	102	102	103⅝
8½	3¾	..	Hoe & Co	100	4⅛	4	4	4¼
19⅝	5⅝	..	Hollander	500	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	13
37	25	2½¶	Holland Furnace	200	25⅛	24	24	25
114	81	6¶	Homestake M	900	114	102	112	102
9¾	4¼	..	Houdaille Her B	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
68½	27	..	Houston Oil	1300	36	34½	35¼	35¼
14⅝	6	..	Houston Oil new	500	7⅛	7⅛	7½	7½
65	58	4	Household Fin pf	100	62½	62½	62½	62⅛
29⅛	13	2	Howe Sound	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
44½	33⅞	3½	Hudson & Man	400	34	33⅞	33⅞	35
26	11	1	Hudson Motor	2300	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12½
13⅛	5¾	..	Hupp Motors	700	6⅝	6½	6½	6¾
			—I—					
89	32	4	Ill Central	500	31	30	31	32
78	46	4	Ill Central LL	20	51	51	51	48
4¾	1⅝	..	Indian Motor	400	2	1¾	1¾	2
4⅝	2	..	Indian Refininf	500	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
86	21⅛	4	Indus Rayon	300	31¼	30⅝	31⅛	30¼
18⅛	74	4	Ingersoll-Rand	200	80	80	80	80
12⅝	9⅛	..	Insuranshare Del	200	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
9⅝	5¾	.40	Insuranshare Md	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6½
34	18	..	Interboro Rap T	1800	18¼	16¾	17⅝	18
32½	20	..	Interboro R T cd	100	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	..
4½	1⅛	..	Intercon Rub	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅛
15	5	..	Interlake Iron	100	5½	5½	5½	..
5⅛	1⅝	..	Int Agr Corp	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
51⅛	16½	..	Int Agr ppf	300	17	17	17	..
179¾	117	6¶	Int Business M	900	136¾	134½	136¾	137
12⅞	6⅝	.50	Int Carriers	400	6¾	6⅝	6¾	..
62½	27¾	4	Int Cement	200	29	29	29	29½
4	1¼	..	Int Combustion	1000	1½	1½	1½	1½
39¾	10¼	..	Int Combus pf	100	11½	11½	11½	10¼
60½	35¼	2½	Int Harvester	6200	35⅝	33⅝	34	36½
143½	131	7	Int Harvester pf	400	132¼	130	130	..
31	16¾	2b	Int Hydroelec	1100	20¼	19	20¼	22
73¼	39½	4	Int Match pf	1000	40¾	39⅛	40¼	40½
16⅞	6	..	Int Merc Marine	100	6	6	6	6
20⅛	9½	.40	Int Nickel	9600	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	11⅝
10¼	3¾	..	Int Pap & Pow A	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
4½	1¾	..	Int Pap&Pow C	400	2	1¾	2	2
43½	18½	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	200	20	20	20	21
69½	54	6	Int Pr Ink pf	110	58	58	58	58
42	29¼	3	Int Salt	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	..
54	46¼	3	Int Shoe	500	47¼	46⅝	46⅝	..
38¾	18¾	2	Int Tel&Tel	21100	24⅛	23⅝	24¼	23⅝
21⅜	11½	2	Interstate Dept S	400	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	..
67½	58	7	Intersta DS xw	20	67	67	67	..
9¼	3⅝	..	Investors Equity	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
18½	10	1	Intertype Corp	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..
31	20	4	Island Crk Coal	200	25½	25⅛	25⅛	..
			—J—					
57⅛	36⅛	4	Jewel Tea	400	40	39⅞	40	40
80¾	40⅝	3	Johns Manville	4300	48⅛	46⅛	47⅛	47
			—K—					
45	25	2	Kan C & South	300	21½	21½	21½	..
64	40	4	Kan C & S pf	200	44⅝	44	44⅛	45
24⅝	10½	1	Kayser (J) & Co	300	12½	12⅛	12⅛	12⅝
26	9½	..	Kelly-Sp 8%	40	13	12	12⅛	14
29⅝	8	..	Kelsey Hayes Wh	800	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝
15½	8⅛	..	Kelvinator Corp	4600	9¼	9	9⅛	9⅛
31½	14⅝	..	Kennecott Cop	600	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝
29⅝	25	1.60	Kresge	6000	26⅞	26⅛	26½	26⅝
27¾	13⅝	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	6800	13⅝	13	13⅝	13
35½	18	1	Kroger Groc & B	1900	29	29⅜	28¾	28⅞
			—L—					
17⅛	10	1	Lane Bryant	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
8⅛	1⅛	..	Lehigh Val Coal	600	5	4⅝	4⅝	5
101	30	..	Lehigh Val RR	300	28	26⅛	26⅛	26
69⅞	45⅝	3	Lehman Corp	3800	49¾	49	49½	49⅝
20⅞	11¼	..	Libbey-Owens-F	1900	11¾	11	11⅛	11¾
34¾	19¼	2c	Lima Loco Wks	400	20⅛	20½	20½	..
33	22	2	Link-Belt	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	25½
55⅛	20⅛	3	Liquid Carbonic	700	22	21	21	22
63½	36⅛	3	Loew's Inc	9900	47¾	46	47⅝	46⅝
98	83	6½	Loew's pf	200	92½	91⅝	92½	..
4	¾	..	Long Bell Lum A	400	1⅛	1¼	1¼	..
6½	2¾	..	Loft Inc	1000	4½	4⅛	4¼	4½
54⅞	40⅝	2.60¶	Loose-Wiles Bis	1500	48⅞	47¼	47⅜	..
35⅜	25	1¾	Louisville G&E A	200	28½	28½	28½	28⅜
111	61⅛	5	Louisville & N	100	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	..
19	8⅛	..	Ludlum Steel	900	10	9⅝	9⅝	10½
			—M—					
93⅛	76	6	McCrory pf	10	78	78	78	78½
26½	19⅞	1	McIntyre Porcu	400	22	21½	21⅛	21½
103½	64	4	McKeesport Tin	1800	64⅛	63⅝	64⅛	63⅝
10½	4¼	..	McLellan Stores	200	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	..
43⅞	21½	2	Mack Trucks	500	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	25⅛
106¼	66¼	3§	Macy(RH) & Co	300	75⅝	74	74½	74⅞
27⅝	10¼	1	Magma Cop	400	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11⅝
4¾	1⅛	..	Mallinson	200	1⅛	1¼	1¼	..
39	25	..	Man Elv mg	1000	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	27⅛
24¼	18¼	1.20	Marine Mid	1900	19	18⅝	18¾	19
32⅝	17½	2	Marlin-Rockwell	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
10	2	..	Marmon Motor	200	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	..
32⅝	21⅞	2½	Marshall Field	400	21⅜	20¾	21	21¾
31½	17⅝	2	Mathieson Alkali	900	21⅞	21	21	22
39	28	2½	May Dept Stores	1800	29⅞	29	29⅜	30
27	22	1.89	Met-Gldwyn pf	100	25	25	25	..
10⅝	4½	..	Miami Cop	1500	5⅛	5	5	..
16¾	5¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	2000	8	7½	8	8¼
41½	13⅝	3	Midland Steel	400	15	13	15	..
58⅛	32¼	3	Min Honeywell	100	36	36	36	..
7½	1½	..	Min Moline	300	2	2	2	1⅞
¾	¼	..	Min & StL	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
26¾	9⅞	..	Mo Kan & Tex	500	9⅞	9⅝	9½	10
85	35	7	Mo K&T pf	100	33	33	33	..
42¾	14	..	Mo Pacific	300	15½	15⅛	15½	15¼
107	47	5	Mo Pacific pf	500	44	44	44	44
29	18½	1¼	Monsanto Chem	200	27	26¾	26¾	27
29¼	15¾	..	Montgom Ward	13000	17½	16¾	17¼	17
¾	⅜	..	Mother Lode	4200	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
19⅞	8⅝	1	Motor Wheel	300	9	8⅝	9	9
36⅞	8⅝	..	Mullins Body	700	22¾	21½	22¼	22
72½	36	7	Mullins pf	60	51¼	51	51	50⅛
18¾	6⅛	..	Murray Body	1200	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	8⅝
			—N—					
40⅞	20	4	Nash Motors	2000	23	21½	22⅛	22¾
10⅜	4⅞	..	Nat Acme	300	5	5	5	5
10	3¼	..	Nat Bellas Hess	800	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5¾
32	17	..	Nat Bel H pf	200	21½	21¼	21¼	21
83¾	53	2.80	Nat Biscuit	10000	53½	49⅝	51⅝	53⅛
39¾	18⅝	..	Nat Cash Reg	7800	24	23⅛	23⅞	23½
50¾	26¾	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	12000	31⅜	30⅛	30⅞	31½
7½	2½	..	Nat Dept Stores	40	30	29½	29½	..
36⅝	19¾	2	Nat Distillers	800	26½	26¼	26¼	26½
132	85	5	Nat Lead	200	100	99	99	100
143	136	7	Nat Lead pf A	100	140	140	140	140
44¼	20¼	1	Nat Pow & Lt	8500	22¼	21⅜	21½	22
1⅛	⅛	..	Nat Radiator	100	¼	¼	¼	..
58	33	2	Nat Steel	200	34½	33⅜	33⅜	34½
111	66	7	Nat Supply pf	180	68¾	66	68¾	68¾
24⅞	13	1	Nat Tea	200	14¼	14¼	14¼	14
25¼	9⅞	..	Neisner Bros	200	11½	11½	11½	12½
14¾	6⅛	1	Nevada Cons Cop	600	7½	6¼	7½	7⅝
20⅞	10½	1	Newport Co	400	19½	19¼	19½	19
25	12¼	1.60	NY Air Brake	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
132¼	60⅝	4	NY Central	11000	62¾	60⅝	62⅝	61¼
88	20	6	NY Chi & StL	200	19	19	19	..
227	147½	5	NY & Harlem	10	151⅛	151⅛	151⅛	151⅝
12⅛	3⅞	..	NY Investors	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
94⅞	47¼	4	NY NH & H	4000	48¾	47⅝	48½	47¾
12⅝	4⅝	..	NY Ships	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
13⅝	5⅝	..	NY Ont & W	200	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10½
118	111	7	NY Steam 7%	20	116¼	116¼	116¼	..
107¾	100	6	NY Steam 6%	10	106	105⅝	105⅝	..
72	31	7	NY Ship pf	130	70	69	69	69
29½	15⅝	..	Noranda M	4600	19	18⅝	19	18⅝
217	137	10	Norfolk & West	3000	150	147½	147½	..
90¼	56¾	10a	North American	9500	63¼	62	63	62¾
11	4¾	..	No Am Aviation	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	5⅛
107½	102	6	No Am Edison pf	200	105¾	105⅝	105¾	105½
80⅞	30⅛	5	Northern Pacific	2500	30⅛	29⅝	30	30⅛
47½	43	2	Northwestern Tel	20	44	44	44	..
			—O—					
26	10	..	Oliver F E ppf	200	9	9	9	..
6½	3½	..	Omnibus	400	3⅛	3½	3½	..
75	35	8	Orpheum Circ pf	10	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35¼
58½	31⅞	2½	Otis Elevator	200	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
69½	30	7	Otis Steel ppf	70	36	36	36	36
55	45	4	Outlet Co	10	49	49	49	..
			—P—					
8	1¼	..	Pacific Coast 2pf	70	3½	3	3	..
54⅞	38	2	Pacific Gas&El	1400	43⅝	41¾	42¼	43½
69½	48½	3	Pacific Lighting	2300	49½	48⅝	49	49¾
11⅞	5¼	.40	Packard Motor	1400	6⅛	6	6	6
50⅛	19⅝	2½	Paramount Pub	1600	23⅞	21⅝	21⅝	22
11	5	..	Park & Tilford	2400	5	5	5	..
2⅞	1	..	Pathe Exchange	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8⅝	3	..	Pathe Exch A	200	5	5	5	5
4⅝	2⅝	..	Peerless Motor	900	3	2⅞	3	3
46½	28½	1	Penick & Ford	200	34	34	34	35
5½	1⅝	..	Penn Dixie Cem	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
44¾	28⅝	2.40	Penney (JC)	3800	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	39½
64	34⅝	3	Pennsylvania RR	9500	35⅝	34⅞	35⅛	35¼
250	174⅛	8	People GasL&C	8500	180⅛	174⅛	177	178
85	25	..	Pere Marquette	20	25	25	25	25
10⅞	6	1	Petroleum	1900	7⅛	7	7⅛	7½
25⅞	11	..	Phelps Dodge	400	11	11	11	11¼
12¼	6¼	..	Phila & Reading	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞
16⅝	4⅝	..	Phillips Pet	800	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7½
72¾	54⅝	6	Pierce-Arrow pf	200	55	55	55	56
3⅝	1	..	Pierce Pet	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅝
37	25	2¶	Pillsbury Flour	800	25⅞	25	25	26
28⅛	15⅛	..	Pitts Coal	100	18	18	18	..
87	40¼	..	Pitts Steel pf	40	45	45	45	[illegible]
86	30	6	Pitts & W Va	100	30	30	30	..
20⅝	6½	..	Prairie Oil & Gas	900	3¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
7⅛	2¾	..	Pressed Steel Car	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
26½	14⅝	3¶	Prairie Pipe Line	3000	15	14⅝	15	14⅞
71¼	56	2.40	Proctor & Gam	2000	61⅞	61	61	62
16	6	..	Prod & Ref pf	10	6½	6½	6½	..
96⅛	72	3.40	Public Service	6500	74½	73¼	74	73¾
102½	95	5	Pub Serv 5%	400	101	100⅝	100⅝	..
120¼	109⅝	6	Pub Serv 6%	200	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅞
160⅛	148	8	Pub Serv 8%	100	156⅞	156⅞	156⅞	..
107⅛	103⅝	5	Pub Serv E&G wi	600	106⅛	106	106	..
58⅛	27¾	4	Pullman	1600	28	27¾	28	28
2	¼	..	Punta Alegre Sug	100	¼	¼	¼	¼
11⅞	5½	..	Pure Oil	1700	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
101⅞	66⅝	8	Pure Oil pf	10	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	84
55¼	19	3	Purity Bakeries	3000	19⅞	19	19¾	19⅝
			—R—					
27½	12	..	Radio Corp Amer	8500	17⅞	16⅞	17⅜	17½
60	31½	5	Radio pf B	4000	42	39¾	39½	41⅞
24½	11¼	..	Radio-Keith-O	3800	13⅞	13¼	13⅝	13⅝
29½	16⅛	1.60	Raybestos Man	200	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
97½	50⅛	4	Reading	1300	56⅛	50⅛	55	52½
30⅞	5	..	Real Silk Hosiery	200	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5¼
19¾	5⅞	..	Remington Rand	1200	6½	5⅞	6	6½
10⅝	5	.40	Reo Motors	400	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	5½
25⅞	10	..	Republic I & S	1800	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	10½
56	25	..	Repub I&S pf	200	25	25	25	25
22¾	11	1.43	Reynolds Metal	100	12	12	12	12
6⅝	1	..	Richfield Oil	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
10¼	3⅛	..	Rio Grande Oil	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
36	15¾	2.20	Rossia Ins Co Am	200	18	18	18	17½
42⅝	19½	1.87	Royal Dutch	400	20⅞	19⅝	20⅞	19½
			—S—					
69½	38⅝	5	Safeway Stores	2200	61½	60	61	60⅝
97⅝	86	6	Safeway S 6%	20	97	95¼	97	..
108½	98	7	Safeway S 7%	30	106	105½	105½	..
30⅞	14¼	1	St Joseph Lead	700	14½	14½	14½	14½
62¾	9	..	StL & SF	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅝
76	15⅛	6	StL & SF pf	200	21	20¼	20¼	21
33½	7	..	StL Sou'western	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½
51	40	1.40§	Scott Paper	20	48	48	48	..
2⅛	⅝	..	Seaboard A L pf	100	¾	¾	¾	⅞
20¾	10⅜	..	Seaboard Oil	400	11⅜	11⅛	11½	11⅛
63⅛	44⅞	2½§	Sears Roebuck	1000	53	52	52	52⅝
58⅛	33	..	Sec Nat Inv pf	100	46	46	46	46¼
1¾	½	..	Seneca Cop	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
11⅝	4⅛	..	Servel Inc	2300	6¾	6½	6½	6⅝
13⅞	6⅝	..	Sharon Stl Hoop	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
21	7⅛	..	Sharp & Dohme	500	8¾	7⅝	7⅝	9
61½	49	3.50	Sharp & D pf	100	49	49	49	..
29½	16¼	1¶	Shattuck (FG)	400	17¼	17	17	17⅛
10¼	4½	..	Shell Union Oil	300	5⅛	5	5	5
78	25½	5.50	Shell Un Oil pf	200	35	34	34	33¾
9¾	2⅝	..	Shubert Theater	200	3	3	3	..
23¾	10⅛	..	Simmons	1100	13⅝	13⅜	13½	13¾
11	5	..	Simms Petroleum	1200	6¾	6	6	6⅝
15⅞	6¼	..	Sinclair	1900	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	9
12⅞	3⅛	..	Skelly Oil	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
62	10	6	Skelly Oil pf ww	500	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	28
4¾	1½	..	Snider Packing	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
15⅝	6	..	Snider Pack pf	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
21	17	1.67	Socony Vac	7500	17⅛	17	17⅛	17¼
54⅞	36	2	So Calif Edison	3400	42⅛	41	41⅝	42
109⅛	67	6	Southern Pacific	1500	68¾	67	67	68¼
17⅞	7¼	..	So P Rico Sugar	400	11⅜	10⅞	11	11½
65⅞	20¾	4	Southern Ry	800	22½	20¾	20¾	22
36	19½	1	Spalding & Bros	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	20
13⅝	6	1	Sparks Withing	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
16⅛	10	.80	Spencer Kellogg	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	..
17⅜	8	..	Spicer Mfg	100	8	8	8	7½
17½	4¼	..	Spiegel May Stern	1000	5½	4¼	5	5¼
20¼	14⅝	1.20	Stand Brands	500	18	17⅛	17⅝	17⅞
88⅝	55¼	3.50	Stand Gas&El	300	59⅛	58	58⅝	58¼
51⅝	31⅛	2.50§	Stand Oil Calif	500	37⅛	36⅝	36½	37⅛
105⅛	99⅞	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	100	104½	104⅛	104½	104½
19	8¾	..	Stand Oil Kan	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	12
52⅛	30⅝	1¶	Stand Oil NJ	1600	37⅝	35⅞	36½	36⅝
34¼	16	2¶	Starrett Co	100	15	15	15	15
5⅞	2⅝	..	Sterling Secur	800	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
21⅞	8	..	Stewart Warner	500	9	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝
54½	25	3	Stone & Webster	2500	25⅝	23¾	24	25¼
26	14⅛	1.20	Studebaker	500	15⅝	15	15	15⅛
48⅞	31	1§	Sun Oil	200	37½	37½	37½	37½
40⅝	30	2½	Superheater	100	30	30	30	30
18⅞	11⅞	1	Sweets Co Amer	400	13	12	13	13
6½	2	..	Symington A	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2
			—T—					
9½	4¼	.50	Tenn Cop & Ch	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
36¼	18	2	Texas Co	1600	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	23⅞
55⅝	20⅛	3	Texas Gulf Sul	2500	33⅝	33⅛	33¼	33⅝
6⅛	2⅛	..	Texas & Pac Coal	100	4	4	4	4
17⅝	7⅛	..	Texas & P Land	2400	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
22	7½	..	Mhatcher Mfg	300	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
9	3⅛	..	Thermoid	200	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
23	17½	2.40	The Fair	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
15¼	8⅛	..	Third Ave Ry	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9
18	9⅝	1.20	Thompson Prod	200	11	10¾	11	10¼
8⅞	2⅛	..	Thompson Star	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
9	4	..	Tide Water Asso	2500	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
68	38	6	Tide Wat Asso pf	100	48	48	48	49
12	5½	..	Timken-Detroit	200	6	5⅝	6	5⅞
50	28⅛	2	Timken Roller	500	29⅞	28⅞	29⅞	30
18	5⅜	.40	Transamerica	15300	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6⅛
11¾	6½	..	Tri Continental	200	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
94⅝	90½	6	Tri Cont pf	100	91	91	91	90½
45⅝	29⅛	2.50	Trico Products	300	31¼	30¾	31¼	31
24	12	.60	Truscon Steel	100	12	12	12	12
17⅞	6⅝	..	Twin City R T	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
62	35½	7	Twin City RT pf	10	38	38	38	..
			—U—					
21¾	6	..	Ulen & Co	100	7	6⅞	7	6½
75¾	38⅝	4	Underwd El Fish	700	38¾	38⅝	38⅝	38¾
14¼	8¼	..	Union Bag & P	300	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
72	43½	2.60	Union Carbide	7700	47⅞	46⅞	47	47
26⅝	14	2§	Union Oil Calif	300	16¼	15⅛	16	15¾
205⅛	131½	10	Union Pacific	1600	134½	131½	134½	133
87	82¾	4	Union Pacific pf	200	82¾	82¾	82¾	..
25½	20	1.60	Union Tank Car	100	20	20	20	20
38⅞	20⅞	..	United Air & Tr	11400	25⅞	24	24¾	25⅛
41¾	31	2	United Biscuit	400	34	33	34	34
122	112¼	7	United Bisc pf	300	112¼	112¼	112¼	..
28¾	13	..	United Carbon	300	14⅝	14	14	14¼
31¼	16⅛	.75	United Corp	47400	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛	20⅜
52⅛	44¾	3	United Corp pf	3200	50⅛	49⅞	50	50½
3½	2	..	United Dyewood	20	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
12	3	..	United El Coal	100	4	4	4	4
67¾	48¼	4	United Fruit	300	50½	49½	50½	50
37½	25⅝	1.20	Uni Gas Im	9300	27⅜	26⅝	27⅛	27⅞
106¾	98½	5	Uni G I pf	300	105½	105	105	106
1¾	½	..	US Express	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
30½	10¾	..	US Freight	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	..
50	33	1.60	US Gypsum	400	33½	33¼	33⅝	33¾
77¾	24⅝	..	US Indus Alco	1000	31⅝	30¼	30¾	31
10¾	3⅝	..	US Leather	1400	4⅞	4	4	..
15⅞	7	..	US Leather A	200	7½	7⅛	7½	..
88½	69½	7	US Leather ppf	100	85½	85½	85½	86
37⅛	16⅝	2	US Pipe & Fdry	1700	17	16⅝	17	16¾
20¼	17	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	700	17	16¾	16¾	17
36¾	13½	1	US Realty	1000	13⅞	13½	13⅞	14
20⅝	10⅝	..	US Rubber	1400	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	12⅛
36⅛	17	..	US Rubber 1pf	700	19	17⅝	17⅝	20½
25⅝	13¼	1	US Smelt R&M	400	14	13¾	13¾	14
152⅞	79¾	4	US Steel	58600	81½	79¾	80⅞	80⅝
150	124	7	US Steel pf	6700	133	129	129⅞	133½
4	1¼	..	UnivPipe & Rad	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
31	19½	2	Utilities P&Lt A	4300	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
			—V—					
76¾	23½	..	Vanadium	5600	25⅛	24	24¼	24¼
3¼	1	..	Va-Caro Chem	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
97	90	7	Vulcan pf	100	94	94	94	95½
			—W—					
26	7⅛	..	Wabash RR	300	7½	7⅛	7⅜	7¼
51	19	..	Wabash pf A	400	19	19	19	..
27⅞	21	1.50	Waldorf System	200	23½	23⅝	23⅝	24
15	4⅝	..	Walworth	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
8⅝	3	..	Ward Baking B	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
20⅝	4⅝	..	Warner Bros A	14400	9¼	8¾	9	9
7⅞	1⅝	..	Warner Quinlan	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
46⅞	12	2	Warren Bros	2900	12⅝	12	12¼	12⅝
49⅞	27	3	Warren cv pf	20	27	27	27	28½
32	19¼	2	Warren F & P	700	20	19½	19½	20
26¼	16¼	2	Wesson Oil	600	17	16½	16⅝	17¼
57¼	51	4	Wesson Oil pf	200	51¼	51	51	51½
103	92	6	W Penn El pf	200	97	96	96	97
112	102½	7	W Penn El 7pc	20	108	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
113½	103½	6	W Penn Pw 6pc	10	111¼	111¼	111¼	113
12⅞	4¾	..	West Dairy P B	600	7	7	7	7¼
19⅝	8	..	West Maryland	700	10½	10	10	10¼
20	9¼	..	West Md 2pf	300	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	..
14⅞	4	..	Westn Pacific	100	6	6	6	..
31⅝	10⅛	..	Westn Pac pf	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
150¾	96⅛	8	Westn Union	2500	107⅛	104⅛	106	107
36⅛	20	2	Westing Air Br	200	21	20⅞	20⅞	21
107⅝	54⅛	4	Westing Elec	42100	58⅝	54⅝	56	55⅛
119⅝	87⅛	4	Westing El pf	1000	93⅛	89⅞	89⅞	93¼
40	16	2	Westvaco Chlor	400	17⅛	16⅛	16⅞	17⅛
26¼	13¼	1	White Motor	400	13½	13¼	13¼	13½
47⅞	32¼	4	White Rock	700	33	32¼	33	32½
9⅜	3½	..	Wilcox Oil 3& G	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4½
8	3½	..	Willys-Overland	2700	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
3¾	1¼	..	Wilson & Co	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1½
10⅝	4½	..	Wilson & Co A	300	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	..
51⅛	21	..	Wilson & C pf	200	30⅜	30½	30½	..
72¾	54⅝	2.40	Woolworth	8800	66⅛	63⅝	64⅞	66
106⅞	37¼	..	Worthgton Pump	2400	40⅛	38¼	40	39½
71	66⅞	4	Wrigley	500	70⅝	70¼	70⅛	70⅞
			—Y—					
30	20¼	2	Yale & Towne	200	20½	20½	20½	..
15⅛	5⅝	..	Yellow Truck	2700	6¾	6½	6⅝	6⅝
70	32	..	Youngstown	300	33	32½	33	34
29	14½	2	Young Sp & Wire	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15
			—Z—					
5¼	2	..	Zenith Radio	100	2	2	2	2

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. ‖Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1930. eLast payment.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Irregular; U. S. Steel breaks under 80 before rallying.

Bonds: Irregular; foreigns weak.

Curb: Heavy; Electric Bond & Share touches old low.

Foreign exchanges: Firm; sterling and French franc gain.

Cotton: Higher; good trade demand, covering.

Sugar: Steady; improved spot market.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firm; firm cash markets, bullish government weather report.

Corn: Steady; small receipts, unfavorable Kansas advices.

Cattle: Weak to lower.

Hogs: Irregular.

FOREIGN

London: Despite the government's majority in the House of Commons, the stock market recorded general recessions due to the setback in Wall Street, yesterday's Continental selling and lack of support.

Paris: Traders on the Bourse were puzzled by the heaviness in Wall Stret and London and the firmness in Berlin. Business was small and price variations irregular.

Berlin: Undertone of the Boerse was strong and prices closed generally higher.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1¼@1½	1¼@1½
Four to six months	1¼@1¾	1¼@1¾

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	28c	27⅝c
Bar silver in London	13 d	12 15/16d
Bar gold in London	84s 9¾d	84s 11⅛d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1 @ ⅞
60 days	1 @ ⅞
90 days	1 @ ⅞
4 months	1⅛@1
5 months	1⅜@1¼
6 months	1⅜@1¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	7%
Boston	2	Budapest	9
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	7
Minneapolis	3½	London	4½
New York	1½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	4
Richmond	3	Prague	5
San Francisco	2½	Paris	2
St. Louis	2½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Rome	5½
Berlin	8	Stockholm	4
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	8	Vienna	10
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85⅝	$4.85⅝	$4.8665
Cables	4.86	4.85⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.0392⅛	.0392 3-32	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1392	.1392⅝	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅛	.0523 1-16	.0526
Germany—mark	.2360	.2360	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1406	.1406	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2673½	.2673½	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4031¾	.4031	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1747	.1748	.1749
Norway—krone	.2673½	.2673½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1124	.1124	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059¾	.193
Spain—peseta	.0904	.0898	.193
Sweden—krona	.2676½	.2676½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1950	.1950½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176¾	.0176¾	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2425	.2405	..
Shanghai—tael	.3050	.3012½	*
India—rupee	.3595	.3600	.3650
Japan—yen	.4940	.4940	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.2793	.2802	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0620	.0635	.1196
Chile—peso	.1200	.1200	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9665	.9665	.9737
Peru—pound	.2800	.2800	.40
Uruguay—peso	.4525	.4550	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅝	.99⅛	1.00

*Par unsettled.

YOUNGSTOWN OPERATIONS GAIN

Youngstown district steel operations are at 30 per cent, an advance of 2 per cent.

Anticipating the Future—

Two things it is well to do in order to maintain a secure position in times such as the present: to buy high grade, income-producing securities, and to diversify one's investment among a considerable number of such issues. Both objects can be attained with a maximum of convenience, through purchase of Corporate Trust Shares, which also provide freedom from substitution in the list and adequate marketability.

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120 WALL STREET . NEW YORK

More Instances Of Industrial Gains

INSTANCES of enlarged sales and earnings continue to make their appearance, indicating that ingenuity, efficiency and energy are finding ways to offset the retarding effects of prolonged business decline. The Celanese Corporation of America reports that the volume of turnover in pounds of celanese yarns for the first eight months of the year was more than 50 per cent in excess of the like period of last year and that current earnings are approximating the same rate as in the first half of 1930.

In the automotive trade the Perfect Circle Company, supplying all but four motor car companies in the country with all or a large part of their piston ring requirements, reports sales and profits so far in 1931 have exceeded all previous figures. Sales for the six months ended June 30 were 15 per cent above 1930, export sales were 74 per cent higher and sales in Canada were 102 per cent above last year. The company has just declared an extra dividend, and the president states that the outlook is "exceeding bright."

GRAND UNION SALES

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—Store sales of Grand Union Company for the four weeks ended Aug. 29 were $2,743,203, compared with $2,792,024 in the like period of 1930, a decrease of 1.7 per cent. Tons of merchandise sold increased approximately 16 per cent.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Sept. 9—Consols for money today were 56¼. De Beers was 2¾. Rand Mines 2⅝. Money was 4 per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 4 3/16@4¼ per cent, and three months 4¼@4 5/16 per cent.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	6.69	6.85	6.67	6.85	+.18
December	6.93	7.07	6.89	7.07	+.18
January	7.02	7.17	6.99	7.17	+.19
March	7.23	7.37	7.18	7.37	+.18
May	7.39	7.54	7.35	7.54	+.19
July	7.54	7.69	7.52	7.69	+.17

Spots 6.90, up 15 points. Tone at close firm.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	6.78	6.99	6.72	6.99	+.20
December	7.01	7.21	6.98	7.21	+.21
January	7.11	7.29	7.11	7.29	+.19
March	7.30	7.48	7.30	7.48	+.20
May	7.30	7.48	7.30	7.48	+.80
July	7.60	7.80	7.60	7.80	...

Tone at close firm.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	6.62	6.89	6.62	6.89	+.33
December	6.86	7.12	6.86	7.12	+.24
January	7.01	7.20	6.99	7.20	+.21
March	7.19	7.34	7.19	7.38b	+.23
May	7.38	7.57	7.37	7.57	+.23
July	7.55	7.69	7.55	7.69	

b—Bid. Tone at close firm.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	3.50	3.54	3.50	3.54	
December	3.61	3.61	3.61	3.61	+.09
January	3.60	3.64	3.55	3.63	+.09
March	3.68	3.71	3.62	3.71	+.09
May	3.77	3.80	3.72	3.79	+.08
July	3.83	3.86	3.76	3.85	+.08

Spots 3.64, down 5 points. Tone at close steady. Sales 2200, (American) 900.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
September	76.00	71.00b	..
October	75.00	70.50b	—.50
November	70.50b	70.50b	..
December	70.50b	70.50b	..
January	70.00	70.20b	+.20
February	70.20b	70.20b	+.20
March	70.20b	70.00b	..
April	70.00b	70.00b	..

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

GENERAL MILLS, INC., EXPANDS

General Mills, Inc., plans to increase materially the capacity of the cereal package foods plant at South Chicago, says President Bell. This is the third increase in this plant since it instituted its national advertising and merchandising campaign in this division early in 1930. Sales of packaged foods so far this year show a material gain over 1930.

T. C. Fales & Co.

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WHEAT HOLDS STEADY IN CHICAGO MARKET

CHICAGO, Sept. 9 (AP)—Grains took their cue early today from firmness shown by securities. Reports that the Liverpool wheat market had been weakened by United States Government-financed offerings were ignored.

Opening ¼ cent off to ¼ cent up, wheat later held steady. Corn started at ⅛ decline to ⅛ advance and afterward kept near the initial range, except that September tended to sag.

Opening prices were: Wheat, September, 46 ⅛@¼; December, 48¾@½; March, 51⅞; May, 53⅝@½. Corn, September, 42⅞; December, 38¼@⅜; March, 40⅝; May, 42⅝@⅞. Oats, September, 20¼; December, 22⅞; May, 25½.

Wheat closed unsettled, ¼ to ⅜c higher, corn at 1¼ decline to ¼ advance, oats unchanged to ⅛ off, and provisions varying from 5c setback to a rise of 2c.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Sept.9	Sept.8
30	Allied Kid	65	65	65	..
50	Am & Cont	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
20	Am Found	2½	2½	2½	2⅛
150	Am Brit pt pf	40	39	39	..
736	Am T&T	164½	162¾	163¾	163⅝
20	Amoskeag	7½	7⅜	7½	8
30	Avia Sec	3½	3½	3½	..
20	Big Sanf	30½	30½	30½	30½
1205	Bos El	93¾	93⅜	93¾	93⅝
60	Bos & Alb	179	179	179	172
30	B&M pr pf	98½	98	98	..
45	Cal & Hec	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
60	East SS	16⅛	15½	15½	16
44	E G&Fuel	18½	18⅛	18½	18⅛
25	E G&F pf	94½	94	94½	93¾
15	E G&F prpf	89¼	89	89	89¼
125	Edison Elec	260	257	260	260½
110	First Nat S	56⅞	56⅝	56⅞	56⅛
100	Gen Capital	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
10	Hathaway A	31	31	31	..
301	Hathaway B	12	11	12	12
380	Hygrade	30	29	30	29
50	Isle Royale	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
100	Jenk Tel	4	4	4	..
15	Mass Util	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
10	Mohawk	15	15	15	..
135	Nash	22½	21½	21½	22¼
10	Nat Ser	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝
125	NE Tel	143	142	143	142
50	Nipissing	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
135	No Butte	1	1	1	1
5	Old Colony	134	134	134	..
300	Pac Mills	17	16⅞	17	..
10	Pocahontas	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝
200	Quincy Min	4	4	4	4
20	St Mary Ld	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
200	Shannon	.10	.10	.10	..
50	Shawmut	13	13	13	13⅛
90	So Sur	1	1	1	..
562	Stone Web	25¾	23⅝	24⅛	25⅝
696	Swift & Co	26½	26	26	..
83	Torrington	41½	41	41	41
100	Un Twist D	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
91	Uni Shoe	55	53⅝	54	55
8	Uni Shoe pf	31½	31½	31½	..
25	United Gas	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	5⅛
100	US&El Pow	3¾	3⅞	3⅞	..
150	Utah Apex	70	70	70	..
5	Util Hyd	3	3	3	3
475	War Bros	12⅛	12	12⅝	12⅝
25	Warren (SD)	28	28	28	..

*Ex. Div.

BONDS

		High	Low	Last Sept.9	Sept.8
$1000	Chi Jct 4s	95	95	95	..
1000	Chi Jct 5s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	..
1000	E Mass 4½s	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	..
5000	NE Tel 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	..
2000	Swest Gas 6½s	44	44	44	..
2000	Wst T&T 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	..

COTTON IRREGULAR

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—An early advance of 9 or 10 points in cotton today on covering combined with foreign and domestic trade buying was followed by reactions under realizing and some southern or local selling promoted by the easier ruling of the stock market. December contracts, after advancing to 6.99, sold off to 6.89, or within a point of yesterday's closing quotations. The mid-afternoon market was quiet and about 1 to 2 points net lower.

FOREIGN WOOL MARKETS HAVE EASIER TONE

Japan Leading Buyer in Sydney—London Auctions Next Tuesday

The attention of the wool trade is centering on the foreign wool markets, especially on the opening of the London auctions next Tuesday, when there will be approximately 147,000 bales of wool scheduled for the sales. A large proportion of this offering will be in crossbred wools.

Prices are expected to rule rather easy on these descriptions, while merinos probably will be fairly firm on parity with the current Sydney market.

Quotations on ordinary 64-70s topmaking wools cabled at the opening in Sydney last week at 37 cents, equivalent, clean basis, in bond, at Boston, were cabled at the resumption of the sales yesterday at 34 cents, clean basis.

There have been heavy withdrawals of the wools in Sydney on account of the heavy and burry condition of the wools. England and the Continent have bought sparingly, while the United States has taken a little wool.

Adelaide Offerings

There will be an offering of 30,000 bales of wool in Adelaide Thursday and Friday. Advance advices on the new clip in this market are to the effect that the wools to be offered will be bigger and softer and about the same as last year in grade and yield.

For the moment, Bradford and the continental top markets are slow. Machinery now active in Yorkshire is about 61 per cent of the total.

At the London sheepskin sales on Wednesday prices showed a decline compared with the previous sales. Merinos were down 10 per cent and South American crossbreds were off about 20 per cent.

Sales in the domestic markets during the past week were fair. Demand has been chiefly for the fine and fine medium French combing wools, on which prices have been fairly steadily maintained. Wools of the best French combing type in the original bags have been sold at about 55 to 57 cents, clean basis, while ordinary wools of the New Mexican and Colorado types have been sold at about 52 to 53 cents, and rather inferior wools around a half dollar clean.

Choice combing territory wools, with short wools out, have been sold at 58 to 59 cents and the best Texas 12 months' wools at about 60 cents, clean basis.

Fine staple wools have been rather on the quiet side.

Demand for Half-Bloods

There has been some demand for half-blood combing wools both in territory and fleece descriptions, the former bringing mostly in the range of 55 to 58 cents for the good to choice combing lots. For Ohio half-blood, 25 cents is firmly asked and this price is difficult to break on good wool.

Three-eighths coming wool still occupies the firmest position in the market. For the best Ohio and Michigan wools, 25 cents is readily procurable. Sales have been made at 24 to 25 cents the last week for the better type wools and the higher price can now be secured for the best wools. Territory wools of three-eighths grade are quotable on the clean basis of 47 to 52 cents. Good combing wools of the Idaho type have been sold at about 49 cents, clean basis.

Quarter-blood combing wools have been rather neglected the last week but are quoted at 40 to 45 cents, clean basis, for fair to choice territories, while Ohio and Michigan wools of quarter-blood quality have been held at 22 to 22½ cents for the best wools. Low quarters are scarce and firm at 21½ to 22 cents, and common and braid are quoted at 18 cents.

Woolen Wools Moving

Woolen wools have been moderately active with best double A wools quoted at 68 to 70 cents Some California double A's have been sold as 57 to 58 cents for wools of about half-blood quality. There have been sales of fine eastern scoured A's of good length at 65 cents and of good A's at 57 to 58 cents. Lambs B wools are quoted at about 44 to 47 cents according to the wool. C's are firm at 42 to 43 cents.

Noils are rather easy with fair fine descriptions available at about 35 to 36 cents and the best long noils quoted at 37 to 40 cents. Half-bloods are held at 34 to 35 cents, three-eighths at 32 to 34 cents and quarters at 25 to 31 cents for low to high.

Carpet wools continue rather slow of sale. Prices have changed little.

Mohair is dull and prices more or less nominal.

In the piecegoods field, there is reported rather more interest in women's wear in boucles and crepes of fine wool, and some manufacturers expect a very good business in these lines the coming season.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
America	36½	38½	Industrial	105	115
Bk Yorkt'n	45	55	Lafayette	13	16
Chase	57½	59½	Liberty	14	16
Chat Phnx	50	52	Manhattan	57¼	59¼
City	73½	75½	Merchants	85	95
Columbus	150	170	People's	200	250
Commercial	220	228	Public	36½	38¼
Fifth Av	2100	2300	Straus	100	100
First, N. Y.	3240	3340	Textile	40	43
Flatbush	..	80	Trade Bank	..	110
Grace	400	600	Yorkville	60	70
Harriman	1485	1585			

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Am Ex	190	210	Fulton	320	350
Banca C I	204	211	Guaranty	418	423
Banco di S	25	27	Irving	29⅞	30⅞
Bk N Y & T	500	520	Kings Co	2450	2550
Bronx	22	26	Law Tle&G	158	163
Brooklyn	337	347	M'facturers	43½	45½
Cn Hanover	200	204	New York	131	134
County	27½	29½	Title Guar	119	122
Corn Exch	91½	94½	Un States	2725	2825
Empire	41	43	Westchest'r	1000	1100

CHICAGO NATIONAL BANKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Cont N Bk	246	252	First Nat	360	365
Cent Rep	188	191	Foreman	14	17
Ch Bk Com	34	35½	Straus Nat	158	163

CHICAGO STATE BANKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Northern	430	440	Peoples Tr	310	315
Harris T&S	390	400	Un Chi Bk n	70	80

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
First Nat B	64½	66½	Merchants N	493	500
N Shawm't	49½	51½	Sec Nationl	129	134
Atl National	34	36	Webstr&Atls	200	210
State St Tr	300	..			

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany PWP 6s '48	66½	66
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	62	61
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	53	53
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	50⅛	48½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	67½	67⅜
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	94½	93¼
Amer Inter 5½s '49	78	78
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	18⅛	18⅛
Amer Smelting 5s '47	102½	102½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105	104¾
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	127½	127½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	108	107⅞
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	109⅝	109⅜
Amer T&T 5s '65	109⅝	109
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	111¾	111
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	102	101¾
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	40	40
Arkansas Mem Bge 5s '64	98¼	98¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	74½	74½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	59	58
Atch T&SF adj 4s 95 sta	95	95
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99½	99⅜
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	110½	110
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	101½	101½
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	99½	99½
Atl Gulf ⅛ WI col 5s '59	45	42
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	96½	96½
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C dv '59	77	77
Balt & Ohio 4½s 33	96½	96
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	73⅞	73
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	101⅝	101¼
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	105½	105½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	90⅞	90½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	102	101¾
Belding Hem 6s '36	99	99
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	110½	110⅜
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	114	114
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	96	96
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102¼	102¼
Boston & Maine 5s '55	92	92
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	86½	86⅜
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	30½	30
Bklyn Ed 4½s	106¾	106¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99¾	99⅝
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	90¼	90¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	73	70
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	82	82
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	91	91
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	98	97½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99½	98⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	98⅝	98⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	100⅜	100¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	98½	98⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	103⅛	103
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	104	103½
Can North deb 6½s '46	118¼	118¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	82	82
Can Pacific 4½s '46	97	97
Can Pacific 4½s '60	95½	95½
Can Pacific 5s '54	100⅜	100⅜
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	103½	103½
Carolina Cen RR 4s	50	50
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	57	57
Cen New England 4s '61	82	81½
Cen Ill El & Gas 5s '51	96	96
Cen Pacific 5s '60	100⅜	100
Certainteed 5½s '48	52	51⅝
Ches Corp 5s '47	89	89
Ches & C cv 4½s A '93	98	97
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	104½	104¼
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '43	92½	92½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	96¾	96¾
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	106⅜	106⅜
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	22½	22¼
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	62¼	61¾
Chicago M&SP gen 4s '89	77⅛	77⅛
Chicago M&StP 4¾s	94	94
Chicago M StJ&Pac adj 2000	15½	15
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	43	43
Chicago & Nw gen 4½s '87	73½	73⅛
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	84	84
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	59½	58¼
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	99	99
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	104	104
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	85	85
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	82	81
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	72	72
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	61¼	60¾
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	56¾	56¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	106	106
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	105½	105½
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	99	99
Chile Copper 5s '47	61	61
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	97½	97⅜
Clev CC&StL 6s C '41	104	104
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	91	90½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	109⅜	109⅜
Colonial Oil 6s '38	49¼	49
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	94½	94½
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	97⅞	97¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	98¾	98⅝
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	99¾	99¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	96½	96½
Con Gas 4½s '51	104	103⅞
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	33¼	33
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	107¼	107
Container Corp 5s ct '43	26⅛	26⅛
Container Corp 6s '46	54	54
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	91	91
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	36¼	36¼
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	56	56
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	60	60
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	6½	6½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ct	6	6
Del Paught 4½s '71	101	101
Del & Hudson rfg 4s 43	93½	93½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	100½	100½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	44	43½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	50	50
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	103⅞	103⅞
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103⅝	103⅝
Detroit Ed 5s '49	108¼	108¼
Detroit Ed 5s '55	107½	107½
Detroit Ed 5s '62	107½	107½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	90½	89¼
Dold Packing 6s '42	62½	62½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	105¼	103¼
E Tenn Va & Ga RR new	98½	98½
Erie RR gen 4s '96	87½	87½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	68¾	65⅝
Erie RR gen lien	68¾	68⅝
Erie RR gen 5s '75	65¾	65½
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	100	100
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 cts	93	93
Fla Cen Penn 5s '43	76	76
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	70	70
Fla East Coast 5s '74	15	15
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	98½	98½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	71½	71⅛
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103⅝	103⅝
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103¼	103
Gen-Theater Equip 6s '40	21½	20¼
Goodrich 6s '45	58	56
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	97	96½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	97	96½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	90¾	90¼
Gould Coupler 6s '40	38	38
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107	107
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	98¾	98⅛
Great Northern 7s '36 A	105	104¾
Gulf Mobile & No 5 '50	57	56
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	57½	57½
Houston Oil 5½s '40	87	86⅞
Hudson Coal 5s '62	55	55
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	71	70¼
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	96¾	96⅛
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅜	102¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	107	107
Ill Central 4s '52	83½	83½
Ill Central 4s '53	80	80
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	76	76
Ill Central 4¾s '66	60⅝	60⅝
Ill Central 6½s '36	100⅛	100⅛
Ill Central CStL&No 5s '63	70½	70½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	104	103⅞
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	93	93
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	69¼	69
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	78⅞	78⅛
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	74¾	73½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	65¾	65
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	65¾	65
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	49	49
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	85½	85½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	81	81
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	80	80
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	40	40
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	81¼	72
Int Paper 6s '55	48½	48½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	57	57
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	66	65½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	80½	80
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	73	73
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	82	82
Kendell Co 5½s ww '48	69½	69
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	80¼	80¼
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	96¾	96⅝
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	100	99⅞
Lack Steel con 5s '50	105	105
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	102½	102½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	99¼	99
Laclede Gas 5½s D	99½	98
L'Autaro 6s '54	20	20
Lehigh C&N 4½s A '54	102¼	102¼
Lehigh C&N 4½s C '54	102¼	102¼
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	78½	78½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	101¼	101¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41	97	96½
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	45½	45
L&N uni 4s '40 reg	98	97
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	89	89
L&N 3s StL div '80	69⅜	69⅜
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	88	88
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	51½	51½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	95½	95½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	101⅜	101
Metro Water 5½s '50	40	39⅞
Midvale Steel co 15s '36	101	101
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	103⅜	103⅜
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	52	51½
Min StP & SSM 6s '46	77⅜	77⅛
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	86½	86⅛
Mo W & T adj 5s A '67	64½	64½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	86	86
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	52¼	52
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	75⅝	74½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	74⅞	74¼
Mo Pac 5s I '81	74½	74½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	60	59½
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	95½	95½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	105½	105⅛
Montana Power 5s A '62	102	102
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	100½	100½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	67	67
Namm Sons 6s '43	93⅞	93⅞
Nat Acme Co 6s '42	94	94
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	101¼	100⅞
Nat Steel 5s	88	87
Newberry 5½s	94	94
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	107⅝	107⅝
N O Pub Ser 5s '52	93	93
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	93	92⅝
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	99⅞	99
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	91	90⅞
NYC&HR 4½s N	91	91
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	101	101
NYC L Sl cou 3½s 98	78½	77½
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	95½	95½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	54½	53
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	67	67
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	78	77
NY Edison 5s '44	107⅛	107½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	116	115⅞
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	48	48
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	57⅞	57⅞
NY Railway inc 6s '65	3½	3½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	106⅝	106⅝
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	106⅜	104¾
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	105⅛	105⅛
Niag Share 5½s 50	91⅝	91½
North Am Co 5s 61	101	100⅝
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	101⅛	101⅛
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	104⅝	104⅝
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104½	104
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 5s A '47	107½	107½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	64½	63½
Nor Pacific pr inl 4s '97	92½	92¼
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	83	82
Nor Pacific 5s B 2047	101½	101½
Nor States Pow 5 A '41	105¼	105¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	105½	105½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	106⅝	106⅝
Paramount Public 5½s '50	78	78
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	88¾	85
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	99½	99½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	90	89⅝
Penn Railroad 4¼s '63	98½	97½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	99½	99½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	91⅝	91¾
Penn Railroad 5s '64	102½	102⅜
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	108	107⅝
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s	99¾	99⅝
Phillips Pet ⅛s '39	65½	65
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	103½	103
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	100⅛	99⅝
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	91⅝	91⅝
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	79½	79½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	60	60
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104⅝	104⅝
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A '40	104⅝	104⅝
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	103⅝	103⅝
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	56	55⅝
Pub Svc E&G 4s	100⅛	99½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	105⅝	105⅝
Pure Oil 5½s '40	84⅝	84
Purity Baking 5s '48	87	86½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	96¼	96
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	63⅝	63
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	26	26
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	80½	80½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	91	90½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	54	54
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	40½	40¼
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	62⅝	62
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	92¼	92¼
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	25	25
Seabd AL 6s '45 ct	10	10
Shell Pipe 5s '52	100⅛	100⅛
Shell Union 5s '47	69⅜	69⅜
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	71⅜	71⅜
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	105¼	105¼
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	59⅜	59⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	92½	92
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96¼	95¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¼	102¼
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	85¼	85¼
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	64	64
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	103⅞	103⅞
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	86	86
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	85¼	85¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	84½	84½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	96½	95¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	65¾	65
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	91	90
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107½	106
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	104½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	101	100¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	37½	37½
Eug Estat Oriente 7s '42	3½	3½
Texas Corp 5s '44	95	95
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	50½	50⅛
Third Ave adj 5s '60	32¼	31
Union El L & P 5½s '54	104	104
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	99	99
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	100⅛	100
Union Pacific 4s '68	92	92
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100	100
US Rubber Co 5s '47	67	67
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	99	98⅞
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103¼	103¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	66	65½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	72	72
Vanadium 5s	77½	77½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	103½	102¾
Wabash RR 4½s '78	35	35
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	98⅞	98⅞
Wabash RR 5s B '76	42	40
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	98	97⅝
Wabash RR 5½s '75	45	45
Wabash RR 5s D '80	38	38
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	41	41
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	57	56½
Warren Bros 6s	76	76
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	106½	106½
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	105½	105½
Western Electric 5s '44	106⅝	106⅝
Western Maryland 4s '52	69½	69½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	72	72
Western NY & Pa 4s '43	92½	92½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	64½	63
Western Union R E 4½s '50	100½	100
Western Union 5s '51	102⅝	102⅝
Western Union 6½s '36	109	109
Western Union 5s '50	102¼	102¼
Wheleing Steel 4½s B '53	76	74
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	36¼	36¼
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	42⅝	42⅝
Wilys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	100¼	100⅛
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	92½	91½
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	95½	95½
Youngstown Sheet B	95⅝	94¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Sep 9	Last Sep 8
1st 4¼s '47	102.29	102.26	102.26	102.28
4th 4¼s '38	104.27	104.25	104.27	104.25

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	53½	53
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	90	89⅞
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	29	29
Antwerp 5s' 58	100	100
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	58	58
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	64½	63⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	63½	63
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	63	63
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	64	63
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	64¼	64¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	63½	63
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	64¼	63⅛
Argentine Gov 6s' 58 B	63	62⅝
Australia 4½s '56	54	54
Australia 5s' 55	61¼	60
Australia 5s' 57	61¼	60¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	74¾	74⅝
Batavian Pet 4½s' 42	95	95
Bavaria (State) 6½s' 45	55	53½
Belgium (King) 6s' 55	102	102
Belgium (King) 6½s' 49	106⅜	106⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '55	111½	111⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '56	107½	107
Bergen (City) 6s' 49	95	94⅞
Berlin Elec 6½s' 51	55	54
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	54⅞	50⅝
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s' 51	48⅞	48⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	12⅝	12½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	14	14
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	17	17
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	38	36½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	37½	37½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	45½	45½
Brazil (US) 7s '41	31	31
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	62¼	62¼
Bremen 7s '35	71¾	71¾
Brisbane 6s '50	45⅞	45⅞
Brisbane 5s '57	40	40
Budapest (City) 6s '62	50	50
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	38¾	38½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	57½	57½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s 46	38⅛	38⅛
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	102	102
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	95½	95
Canada (Dom) 4s '52	106⅛	106⅛
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	21¼	21¼
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	22	22
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	32⅛	32⅛
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	22	21½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	55⅛	55⅛
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	42½	42½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	37	37
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	38	38
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	39	39
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	38⅞	38
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	92½	92½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	94	94
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	99⅛	99⅛
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	60	59
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	88½	88½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	91½	91
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	51½	50
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	108	107½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '52	108	107½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94¾	94
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	98¾	98½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	103¼	102¾
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	83	83
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	75	75
Duke Price Power 6s '66	103	103
Dutch EI 6s '47	101¼	101¼
Dutch EI sf 6s '62	101⅝	101⅝
Dutch EI 6½s	101⅝	101⅝
Estonia Bank 7s '67	41	41
Fiat 7s '46 war	88½	88¼
Finland 5½s '58	68	67⅜
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	74	73½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	81	81
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	102¾	102¾
Frankfort 6½s '53	51	51
French (Rep) 7s '49	118⅛	118
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125⅛	125
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	63	62
German 7s '49	82	79
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	61½	61¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	54¾	54⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	55⅛	54½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	65¼	65⅛
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	48	47½
Germ El Pow '53	52½	52½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	62½	62¼
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	55½	54
Graz 8s '54	83	82½
Greek 6s 68	81	81
Greek 7s 64	97⅜	97
Hansa 6s '39 ww	42	41½
Harpen 6s '49 ww	51	51
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	60⅛	60⅛
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	47⅜	47
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	91	91
Italy (King) 7s '51	100	99⅞
Jap (Con Ppwr) 6½s '50	89	88½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	92½	92½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s 65	96½	96⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105¼	105⅛
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	62	61½
Karstadt 6s '43	35½	35
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	76⅞	75⅜
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	65	65
Lombard El 7s 52 ww	81½	81½
Lombard El 7s 52 xw	78⅞	78⅞
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105⅝	105⅝
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	44½	44½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	81½	81
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	25½	23⅜
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	25	25
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	93	93
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	40	40
New South Wales 5s '58	51	51
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106	105⅞
Norway (King) 8s '63	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101⅝	101
Norway (King) 6s '52	101½	101¼
Norwegian El 5½s '57	91	91
Nuremberg 6s '52	49	49
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	93¼	93⅛
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	99	99
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100¾	100¾
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	105½	105½
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102⅝	102⅝
Perrnambuco (State) 7s '47	15¼	15¼
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	11½	11½
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	13	11½
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	23⅝	23⅜
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	57	54½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	70½	69
Prague (City) 7½s '52	103	103
Prussia 6s '52	48½	44
Queensland (State) 7s '41	70	70
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	59½	59½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	59⅞	59½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	73	73
Rhine Ruhr 6s' 53	44	44
Rhinelbe 7s '46	59	58
Rhine Ruhr '48	40½	40½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s' 53	27	26
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s' 68	21½	21
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	60	60
Rome (City) 6½s' 52	84	84
Royal Dutch 4s' 45 ww	87⅞	87⅞
Rumania 7s '59	62	60
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s' 53	81	81
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	73	72
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	37	37
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	70¼	70¼
Saxon State 6½s '46	54	53¼
Saxon State 7s '45	57	57
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107	107
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	59	56
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	68⅜	68
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s' 52	82½	82½
Siemens 6½s' 51	78½	77¾
Silesia Bk 6s 47	35⅛	35⅛
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	46	46
Sweden (King) 5½s' 54	103	103
Swiss Government 5½s' 46	105⅜	105⅜
Taiwan El 5½s	93½	93⅜
Toho Elec Pow 6s' 32	81	81
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	96⅜	96⅜
Tokyo (City) 5s' 52	95	95
Tokyo (City) 5½s' 61	95	94⅞
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s' 53	81	80½
Trondhjem 5½s' 57	90	90
Tyrol 7½s 55	67	67
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	99⅞	99⅞
U K Gt Br & I 5½s' 37	105⅝	105¼
U S S Copenhagen 5s' 37	101⅞	101
Uni Stl W Burback 7s '51	100	99½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	47⅞	47
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	48	48
Uruguay (Rep) 6s' 64	40	40
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '46	53	53
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	41⅞	41½
Vienna 6s' 52	75	75
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	97½	97½
Warsaw 7s '58	48½	48½
Yokohama (City) 6s' 61	99⅞	99⅞

DIVIDENDS

Western Union Telegraph Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable Oct. 15, to stock of record Sept. 25.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 18.

Exchange Trust Company of Boston, Mass., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25.

First National Stores Incorporated declared the regular quarterly common dividend of 62½ cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 19.

State Theater Company declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $2, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 19.

Celanese Corp. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 18.

Mead Johnson & Co. declared the usual extra dividend of 50 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Air Reduction Co. declared the usual extra dividend of $1.50 and the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Cleveland Trust Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

American & Foreign Power Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the $7 preferred, and $1.50 on the $6 preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 18.

John R. Thompson Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 35 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 23.

Continental-Illinois Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago declared the regular quarterly dividend of $4, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Doehler Die Casting Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of 87½ cents on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred and $1.75 on the $7 cumulative preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 21.

Merchants & Manufacturers Securities Corp. declared a quarterly dividend of 20 cents on the class A, placing the stock on an 80-cent annual basis, compared with $1.50 previously. The dividend is payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Cuban Telephone Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the common, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Mock Judson Voehringer Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 19.

Fifth Avenue Bank declared the regular quarterly dividend of $6, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Bronx County Trust Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Oct 1 to stock of record Sept. 19.

American Rolling Mill Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30, and $1.50 on the preferred B, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

L. A. Young Spring & Wire Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents, placing the stock on a $2 annual basis, compared with $3 previously. The dividend is payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 19.

Universal Pictures Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the first preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 19.

Briggs & Stratton Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 19.

Appalachian Gas Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on its $7 convertible preferred series A, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 19.

Ross Gear & Tool Company declared a quarterly dividend of 30 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20, placing the stock on a $1.20 annual basis, compared with $2 previously.

Hahn Department Stores declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 21.

Crowley Milner & Co. declared a dividend of 20 cents, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 10. Previously the company paid 50 cents quarterly.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation declared an extra dividend of $1 on the common stock in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents. The regular quarterly preferred dividend of 37½ cents a share also was declared. Both dividends are payable Oct. 5 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Anchor Cap Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Sherwin Williams Company of Canada declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Sept 30 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Company, Limited, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the common and $1.62½ on the preferred. The common is payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 15, and the preferred is payable Oct. 1, to stock of record Sept. 15.

Remington Arms Company, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the first preferred, payable Oct. 1, to stock of record Sept. 19.

Glen Alden Coal Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Sept. 21, to stock of record Sept. 10.

Moxie Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the class A, payable Sept. 30, to stock of record Sept. 15.

International Match Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 each on the common and participating preferred, both payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 25.

American Car & Foundry Company declared a dividend of 25 cents on the common, the same amount as was paid three months ago, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 18.

Midland Steel Products Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 23.

Shawinigan Water & Power Company declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 10 to stock of record Sept. 24. Previously the stock was on a $2.50 annual basis.

Burco, Incorporated, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the $50 par 6 per cent preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 21.

White Rock Mineral Springs Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 21.

Rudolph Guenther-Russell Law, Incorporated, declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 19. Similar payments were made in the two previous quarters.

Irving Air Chute Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 16.

New York Curb

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
2 Aero Underwear	9	9	9
1 Agfa Ansco	5½	5⅛	5½
3 Ainsworth	8	8	8
†800 Alum Co Am	115	112	114½
1 Am Brake A (3)	25	25	25
8 Am Cit P&LB (10%f)	6	6	6
8 A C Pow A (10%f)	11	10⅞	11
1 Am Corp (.15h)	2¼	2¼	2¼
8 Am Cyan B	6¾	6⅜	6¾
1 Am Dept St	1¼	1¼	1¼
5 Am & Fgn P war	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞
*23 Am Gas & El (1a)	60	59⅝	60
2 Am Invest B	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Am Light & T (2½)	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
1 Am Nat Gas	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
112 Am Sup Pow (.40)	9¾	9⅛	9½
4 Am Sup P 1 pr (6)	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
3 Am Ut & G B vtc	1	1	1
15 Appalach Gas	3½	3⅜	3⅜
11 Ark aNt aGs A	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
*10 Ark P & Lt pf (7)	108½	108½	108½
8 As G & El A (1r)	10½	10¼	10½
1 Atl Cst Fish	4½	4½	4½
3 Atlas Util	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
B			
9 Blue Ridge	3	3	3
2 Blue Rid cvt pf (3r)	30¼	30¼	30¼
6 Braz Tr & Lt (1)	14	13⅞	14
1 Brillo Mfg A	23¾	23¾	23¾
3 Burma Ltd (.276)	1¾	1¾	1¾
C			
CAM Co vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Can Marc Wirel	2	2	2
5 Cent Pub SA (5%f)	6	5⅞	5⅞
10 Cent St El (10%f)	6⅛	6	6
1 Ct S El cv pf n (6R)	56	56	56
14 Cities Service (.30a)	9¾	9⅝	9¾
1 Colum Pict (¾h)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
†225 Comwlths Edis (8)	188	183	188
1 Comwlth & So war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4 Com W Ser (.12½a)	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
2 Con G&E Balt (3.60)	84	83	83
†25 Cont G&E pr pf (7)	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2 Cont Shar cvt pf	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛
5 Cord Corp	6⅞	6¾	6¾
1 Cosden Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
†50 Crane Co pf	103½	103½	103½
2 Creole Pet	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 Crocker & Wh	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
D			
4 Dayton Airpl	⅝	⅝	⅝
2 De Forest	3	3	3
4 Detroit Aircraft	1¼	1⅛	1¼
1 Domin St & Cl B	2¾	2¾	2¾
E			
East Sta Pow B	8¼	8	8
150 El B & Sh (6%f)	32⅝	32	32½
1 El Bond&Sh pr (6)	101¾	101¾	101¾
8 El B & Sh 5 pf (5)	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
5 El Pow As A (1)	11	10⅝	10⅝
1 El P&L opt war	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
2 Europ El deb rts	1½	1½	1½
F			
2 Fed Bak Shops	2½	2	2
22 Ford Mot Ltd	9¼	9⅛	9¼
5 Fox Theatre A	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
G			
9 Gen Aviation Corp	4	3¾	4
4 Gen Empire	16¼	16¼	16¼
†50 Gen G & El cv pf B	48½	48½	48½
†80 Gen Pub S f	65	65	65
3 Gen Th Eq cv pf	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
4 Glen Alden	33¼	33	33
11 Goldman Sachs	4⅛	3¾	4
†100 Gorh Inc pf	13½	13½	13½
†50 Gt A & P 1st pf	121⅞	121⅛	121⅞
1 Grehound Corp	5	5	5
H			
2 Holling Gold	6	6	6
2 Humble Oil (2)	60	59	59
I			
1 Imp Oil Can (½)	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Ind Ter Ill A	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
3 Ind Ter Ill B	9½	9⅜	9⅜
3 Internat Pet (1)	12	11⅞	12
9 Inter Util B	6	5⅞	5⅞
5 Ital Superpow A	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
K			
4 Kolster Brandes	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
L			
1 Lefc Real pf (3)	20½	20½	20½
1 Leh C&N (1.20)	18½	18½	18½
1 Lib McN & L	9¾	9¾	9¾
9 Lone Star Gas (.88)	15	14¾	15
1 Long Is L pf B (6)	106	106	106
6 MacMarr St (1)	11	11	11
M			
2 Mavis Bott A	1¾	1¾	1¾
3 Mead John (4½g)	62	61½	62
1 Memphis N G (.60)	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Mexico Ohio Oil	3½	3½	3½
1 Mid W St Ut (10%F)	7	7	7
47 Mid W Util (8%f)	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞
1 Miller & Sons	8	8	8
3 Miss R F Bond rt	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
4 Mo Kans P L	4	3⅞	4
†10 Montgomery Ward A	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Moss Gold	1/16	1/16	1/16
N			
2 Nat Avis	5¾	5¾	5¾
†50 Nat P&L 6% pf (6)	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Nat Service	1¾	1¾	1¾
14 Nat S T Sec A (.60a)	3⅝	3½	3⅝
N			
8 N J Zinc (2)	34¾	34⅜	34⅜
1 N Y Steam (2.60)	68	68	68
1 NY Tel 6½ pf (6½)	117¼	117¼	117¼
7 Niag H Pow (.40)	9¾	9⅝	9¾
1 Nitrate B	1	1	1
2 Nor Am Av A war	⅜	⅜	⅜
5 Nor Europ Oil	¾	⅝	⅝
O			
3 Ohio Cop	1/16	1/16	1/16
†110 Ohio Pow pf (6)	110	109⅞	109⅞
†100 Ohio Pub S pf A (1)	105	105	105
P			
†450 Parker Rust-Pr	63	62¼	63
25 Pennroad (.40k)	5⅛	5	5⅛
1 Pa Wat & P (3)	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
2 Pilot Radio A	9	9	9
52 Pub Ut Hold war	⅜	⅜	⅜
24 Pub Ut Hold xw	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
†20 Pug Sd P 6 pf	99	99	99
R			
8 Reiter Fost	1½	1½	1½
3 Rep Gas	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
S			
21 St Regis Pap (.60)	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞
11 Segal Lock (½r)	5	4⅞	5
7 Secur All Corp nv (1)	12½	12	12
1 Seiberling Rub	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
3 Selected Indus	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1 Sel Ind (al ctf) 5½	50¼	50¼	50¼
1 Shenandoah pf (3r)	28	28	28
2 Silica Gel ctf	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3 Solar Ref (17K)	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Southern Corp	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1 Southland Roy (.20)	5	5	5
9 St Oil Ind (1)	25¼	25⅛	25¼
9 St Oil Ky (1.60)	19⅝	19¼	19¼
1 Sunray Oil (5%f)	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Swift Int (3)	32	32	32
T			
1 Teck Hugh G (.60)	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Thatcher Sec	3	3	3
18 Transcont Air	5⅜	5¼	5¼
1 Trans Lux	4¼	4¼	4¼
3 Tri Cont war	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Tri Utilities	2	2	2
1 Trunz Pork (1)	12¾	12¾	12¾
2 Tubize Ch B	4⅝	4½	4½
U			
8 Unit Corp war	8	8	8
17 Unit Founders	4¼	4⅛	4¼
31 United Gas	5¼	5	5
8 Unit Gas pf (7)	68¾	68	68
4 Un Lt & P A (1)	18⅛	18	18
4 US Elec Pow	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1 Unit Verde	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Utility Equities	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2 Ut P & L	7¾	7⅝	7¾
V			
5 Van Camp	4⅜	3⅞	4⅜
1 Venezuel Pet	¾	¾	¾
W			
20 Woolworth Ltd	10¼	10⅛	10¼

DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales	High	Low	12:30
1 Ala Pow 4½s '67	99½	99½	99½
1 Alumin Co 5s '52	104½	104½	104½
10 Am El & Pow 6s '57A	60	58	60
5 Am G & E 5s 2028	99	99	99
1 Am G & Pow 6s '39	85	85	85
11 Am Pow & L 6s 2016	102¼	101¾	101¾
2 Am Roll M 5s '48	73	73	73
7 Appalach Gas 6s '45	50⅞	50	50⅞
10 Appalach G 6s '45 B	41½	40	40
10 Appalach Pw 5s '56	104	104	104
1 Ark Pow & Lgt 5s '56	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Asso El 4½s '53	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
1 Asso G&E 5s '50	64½	64	64½
23 Asso G&E 5s '68	67¼	66½	66⅞
30 Asso G&E 4½s '49 C	61½	60	60⅛
18 Assoc T Ut 5½s '44 C	79½	79	79
1 Asso T&Tel 5½ '55A	87½	87½	87½
4 Baldwin L 5½s '33	100	100	100
2 Bell T Can 5s '60 C	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Caro P&L 5s '56	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
7 Caterp Trac 5s '35	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Cent Ill P S 5s '68 G	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Cent Ill P S 4½ '81 H	91½	91½	91½
16 Cent P Ser 5½s '49	70¼	70¼	70¼
1 Cent St El 5½ '54	62	62	62
6 Cent St P&L 5½s '53	66½	66	66
5 Ch Dist El 4½s '70 A	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
1 Ch Pn T 5½s '42	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
9 Cities Ser 5s '66	61½	60⅞	60⅞
82 Cities Ser 5s '50	62¼	61⅞	62
2 Cities Ser G 5½s '42	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
8 Cities S Pow 5½s '52	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
17 Comwlth Ed 4s '81 F	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Cons G U 6s '43A	60	60	60
20 Con G & El 5s '58 A	84¾	84¾	84¾
4 Crane Co 5s '40	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Cudahy P 5½s '37	95½	95½	95½
1 Cudahy P 5s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Duquesne Gas 6s '45	12	12	12
12 El P & L 5s 2030	79½	79¼	79½
2 Firestone C M 5s '48	81	81	81
1 Firestone T 5s '42	85½	85½	85½
6 Fla Pow & Lt 5s '54	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
3 Gatineau Pow 5s '56	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
5 Gen Bronze 6s '40	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
11 Gillette 5s '40	89	89	89
1 Gt Trunk 6½s '36	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Gr Grip Shoe 6s '44	18	17	17
1 Guan Inv 5s '48 A	50	50	50
8 Hanna 6s '34	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
6 Hood Rub 7s '36	60	60	60
1 Ill Nor Ut 5s '57	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Ill Pow & Lt 5s '56 C	96½	96½	96½
1 Ill Pow & Lgt 5½ '57	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
11 Ill Pow&Lt 6s '53 A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
11 Ill Pow&L 5½ '54 B	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Ind Service 5s '50	85	85	85
4 Indnapls P&L 5 '57A	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
24 Insull U Inv 6 '40 B	76⅞	75	75½
1 Int Pow S 6½s '55C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16 Interl Sec Am 5s '47	66	65¼	65¼
3 Int Pow 6s '52	73	72	73
11 Int Pow 5s '57	87	87	87
2 Int Pub Serv 5 D '56	99	99	99
1 Iowa P&L 4½s '58A	96½	96½	96½
1 Jer C P&L 5s '47 B	104	104	104
1 Kan Pow 5s '47 A	99½	99½	99½
6 Ky Util 5s '61 H	102	101⅝	102
1 Lib McN & L 5s '42	91	91	91
6 Louis P&L 5s '57	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
23 Mass G 5½s '46	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 Metro Ed 4s '71	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
6 Mid W Util 5s '34	93½	92⅞	92⅞
3 Minn P&L 4½s '78	97¼	97¼	97¼
11 Narragansett 5s '57	103⅜	103	103
5 Natl El Pow 5s '78	67½	67	67
2 Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
1 Nat Pub S 5s '78	67¼	67¼	67¼
2 N E G&E 5s '50	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
1 N E G&E 5s '48	88	88	88
1 NE G&E 5s '47	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
1 N O PS 4½s '35	92½	92½	92½
2 NY P& 4½s '67	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
2 No I P S 4½s '70 E	98½	98½	98½
1 N O P&L 5½s '51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
8 No Sta P 5½s '40	104	104	104
6 Nor St P 4½s '61	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2 Ohio Ed 5s '60	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Ohio P 4½ '56 D	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Oswego Riv P 6s '31	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Pac G&E 5½s '52 C	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Pac W Oil ½'s '43	58	58	58
1 Penn CP&L 4½s '77	97	97	97
1 Penn El 4s '71	93½	93½	93½
1 P O P&L 5½s '54 A	105	105	105
4 P W&P 4½s '68B	101½	101½	101½
8 Peo G L&C 4s '81B	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
5 Peo L&P 5s 79 ww	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
1 Ph El P 5½s '72	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Ph Ray T 6s '62	76	76	76
8 Potom Ed 5s '56 E	104	104	104
1 Pw Corp NY 5½s '47	94½	94½	94½
6 P S N Ill 4½s '78	99¼	99	99
1 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	102¼	102¼	102¼
27 Pug S P&L 4½s '50	94½	94	94½
2 Rep Gas 6s '45A	82	81½	82
1 St L G&C 6s '47	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
14 Shaw W&P 4½s '67 A	94⅞	94½	94⅞
10 Shaw W&P4½s'70 D	94½	94¼	94¼
1 Shaw W&P 5s'70 C	103	103	103
1 Shef Stl 5½s '48	89	89	89
1 Silica Gel 6½s '32	60	60	60
3 So Cal G 4½s '61	96½	96½	96½
1 So N G 6s '44	51	51	51
1 So Gas 6½s A '35xw	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 So'w Asso T 5s '61 A	91	91	91
4 Stand G&E 6s '35	98⅜	98¼	98¼
2 Stand G&E 6s '35 cv	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Stand G&E 6s '51	95½	95½	95½
6 Stand G&E 6s '66	96¾	96⅝	96¾
1 Stand Inv 5s '37 xw	77	77	77
1 Straw-Cloth 5s '48	98	98	98
2 Sun Oil 5½s '39	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Superp Ill 4½s '70	90½	90	90
2 Swift & Co 5s '40	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Tex City G 5s '48	64¼	64¼	64¼
9 Tex El S 5s '60	97⅞	97½	97½
1 Tex P & L 5s '56	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Tri Util 5s '79	12	12	12
4 Un Lt & R 5½s '52	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 US Rub 6½s '33	92	92	92
1 US Rub 6½s '38	65	65	65
16 Van Swering 6s '35	49	48¾	49
1 Virg Pub S 5s '50 B	88	88	88
1 West Pa P 4s'61H	99½	99½	99½
2 West Tex Ut 5s'57A	78	77⅞	78

CURB FOREIGN BONDS

Sales	High	Low	12:30
1 Bog Mtg Bk 7s'47 nw	46	46	46
3 Cent Bk Ger 6s'52A	45	45	45
24 Danish Con 5½'55	99⅝	99½	99½
1 Europ Elec 6½'65xw	63½	63½	63½
13 Fin Ind Bk 7s '44	79½	79½	79½
6 Ger Cons M 7s '47	54½	53	53½
5 Ger Cons M 6s '47	46¼	46	46¼
13 Hamburg E 5½s '38	60	59½	60
1 Isarco H E 7s '52	73	73	73
25 It S P 6s '63 A xw	63⅝	63½	63½
5 Parana Braz 7s '58	10	10	10
10 Ruhr G 6½s '53 A	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
1 Stinnes 7s '36 xw	41¼	41¼	41¼
7 Terni El 6½s '53	71¼	70	70

†Actual sales. *Ex-dividend. a Plus extra. b Plus 10% in stock. e Paid last year. f Payable in stock. g Partly extra. h Plus 5% in stock. k Paid so far this year. j Partly stock. r Cash or stock.

NEW YORK CENTRAL REDUCES DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—The New York Central Railroad Company today reduced the quarterly dividend from $1.50 to $1, marking the second reduction in the dividend rate this year.

The $4 annual basis established today is the lowest for this leading eastern trunk line since 1914, in which year it paid $3.75 a share. The common stock sold yesterday and today at $60.37 a share, the lowest of the century.

The company announced salary reductions ranging from 10 to 20 per cent, effective Oct. 1. The statement said:

"Those receiving over $500 and less than $1667 per month will receive a 10 per cent reduction in salaries. Those receiving $1667 and less than $3350 will have their pay reduced 15 per cent per month. Those receiving over $3350 will have their salaries reduced 20 per cent per month, effective Oct. 1, 1931."

G. E. REFRIGERATOR SALES

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—Sales of General Electric refrigerators the last quarter registered record gains, while August business, despite general depression, was "above the average," said President Cole of Rex Cole, Inc., on return from the national G. E. refrigeration convention at Association Island, Lake Ontario. He predicted a bright outlook for fall and winter distribution.

The Horse—*not the* Harness

No. 3 in a Series of Advertisements "Seasoned by Time"

IT'S not the harness that pulls the wagon . . . it's the horse. It's not the tanks and turbines, pipes and poles that make a utility system . . . it's the Men.

Thirty-three men who are the chief executives of the Associated System average 25 years in service. They were seasoned in the quarter century that saw the phenomenal rise of the electric industry, the rejuvenation of the gas industry, and the development of the holding company that did much to make both these possible.

Mature Management

Seven of this group of 33 have served more than 30 years . . . 28 more than 20 years. There are in addition 283 major executives who have averaged 16 years in System service. These men direct the activities of the 14,600 Associated employees.

Both gas and electricity face years of expansion that will need the direction of this type of mature management.

Electricity in 1940—It is estimated that by 1940 electric output will increase 85%; gross revenues from light and power, 59%. Television, railroad electrification, air conditioning and the electron tube are among fields for expansion. Some believe the electric utilities will be the next major industry to lead America through a new cycle of prosperity.

Gas for heating—Development of gas for heating promises further accomplishment for this industry that produced more gas during the past decade than during the preceding century. Heating homes, heating water, and new uses for industrial heating offer outstanding growth possibilities. Research projects under way include utilization of gas for cooling homes and buildings in summer.

The Associated System, which serves 1,432,108 customers in 3,117 communities, is prepared by policies of long-term management to participate in the years of growth ahead.

For information about Associated System facilities, service, rates, etc., write

Associated Gas and Electric System

61 Broadway New York City

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'WAIT AND SEE' WATCHWORD OF PARIS INVESTOR

(Continued from Page 1)

coal-mining and chemical products securities has considerably abated.

There is, therefore, a great deal of capital lying idle. The owners of this money would sooner have it idle than expose it to risks and uncertainties. The following demoralizing argument is currently voiced: "I have received no dividends or interest for a year; but I still have all that I might have lost by speculating."

Even psychological influences which were formerly efficacious have weakened. It was thought that the result of the Prussian plebiscite, which was awaited in France with a certain amount of anxiety would have a favorable effect. Nothing came of it. On the day that the check on the Nationalist and Communist revolutionaries in Germany was made public the fall of cotton was also announced, and this event canceled the effects of the former.

Little by little an elementary notion has gained ground in the thought of the public. It has been realized that the end of the economic depression and the rise of stock exchange securities can only come when the price of raw materials has definitely improved. Far greater interest is therefore exhibited now in the prices of cereals, metals and other natural products.

The fall in the price of cotton cannot affect France, for it is only bought and not sold here, and the French colonies only produce it in very small quantities. But there is a great deal of French capital in Egyptian securities, rentes, banks, mortgage loan societies, and the cotton crisis will be serious for Egypt. The fall in Egyptian securities has even spread to Suez Canal shares, which were formerly considered the pearl of the Paris market and the refuge-securities par excellence. These have lost more than 10,000 francs ($400) on their highest quotations of 18 months ago.

The public's state of thought in the face of these conditions can be rendered thus: "The way is no longer clear. We cannot tell where there is security. It is better to wait and see."

Further, the approaching general elections for the Chamber of Deputies, which are due next spring, contribute to an attitude of reserve and circumspection. A joint victory of the Socialists and Radicals is not deemed impossible. The case of the Labor Government in England and the fluctuations in the pound sterling recall the crisis of the franc in 1926. On account of the suspension of payments of the Young plan annuity, the deficit of the French budget for this year is considered certain. The commercial balance also shows a deficit which will reach 13,000,000,000 or 14,000,000,000 francs ($560,000,000, approximately), and which will be only very slightly lessened by the invisible exports, owing to the decrease in tourist traffic. There is, therefore, no room for mistakes if finances are to remain healthy, more especially if one considers the undesirable influx of gold to the Bank of France, an influx which has brought the note circulation very near to 80,000,000,000 francs.

These considerations invite caution. Economy is the watchword. The French middle classes, whose faculty for saving and even denying themselves the necessities of life almost amounts to virtue, are beginning with themselves and cutting out all useless expenditure. This is why the season is bad for hotel keepers and casinos at seaside and thermal resorts. It has even been necessary to abandon a proposed cruise in the Mediterranean, which was to have taken all Homer's enthusiasts—headed by M. Victor Bérard—on the tracks of Ulysses, owing to the cancellation of passengers. Who would have believed that Homer himself would be a victim of the economic depression?

CUBAN DEBT PLAN

HAVANA, Sept. 9—Cuban Economic Commission has presented a plan to convert the entire debt by issuing $135,000,000 60-year 5½ per cent bonds and creating a tax of 15 per cent on imports. In addition there is a plan for national protection, to finance which it proposes an issue of $20,000,000 in 6 per cent treasury certificates each year for five years, redeemable in 60 years, to be guaranteed by the surplus on the 15 per cent tax on imports.

CENTURY PACIFIC LINES

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 9—Century Pacific Lines, operating an air passenger service connecting San Diego, Los Angeles, Bakers Field, Fresno, San Jose, Oakland, San Francisco and Sacramento, carried 10,000 passengers in less than two months, according to President Fuller. Revenue miles flown were 247,554, total passenger miles 1,614,582.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

WOOD BOWS TO FRANK BOWDEN

Early Tennis Champions Formally Welcomed at Forest Hills

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—The youngest group of tennis players ever to compete in the upper rounds of a United States men's championship encountered the oldest stars of the game yesterday, as the early champions were formally welcomed and awarded jubilee plaques at a special ceremony in celebration of the 50th year of lawn tennis in the United States, while the star youngsters of the United States, all but one under 25 years of age, came through victors in the third round of the singles championship.

Richard D. Sears, first man champion, in 1881, and Mrs. Taylor Allderdice, who won the first women's title back in 1887, as Ellen F. Hansell, were naturally the central figures, with dozens of others of equal prominence in the past, including the Roosevelt sisters, Ellen C. Roosevelt, singles title holder and Grace W. Roosevelt, now Mrs. Lewis, doubles champions, back in 1890. Henry W. Slocum, second champion, down to the winners of the present day, with William Tatem Tilden 2d, receiving especial attention from the spectators.

Mangin Wins

Then they watched H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., the favorite for the title, exhibit his play against Lenoir C. Wright, a newcomer from New Orleans, while other survivors included George M. Lott Jr., the oldest survivor now in the event, John Hope Doeg Jr., who was so busy playing that he was unable to receive his plaque in person, and the best of the foreigners.

Three more of the seeded stars departed, two in sensational fashion, at the hands of utterly unknown opponents yesterday, leaving only six Americans and two foreign players, of the seeded lists, to fight out international day.

The first to depart was André Merlin, the young Frenchmen, at the hands of Geogory S. Mangin, which was not unexpected, on account of the previous record of the latter, and the lack of experience of the former. But when Robert Bryan, a youth from Chattanooga, Tenn., unknown outside of his home circle, disposed of George Patrick Hughes, of the British Davis Cup team, the first distinct upset was recorded. But it was at the very end of the day, when all the other matches had been concluded, that the real surprise occurred, when Sidney B. Wood Jr. of the 1930 Davis Cup team fell before Frank Bowden of the Columbia University tennis team of a couple of years ago, though better known in other sports, in a five-set match, scored at 2—6, 6—0, 6—8, 6—3, 6—3.

Doeg vs. Grant

Wood, whose soft-ball game gave him close to first place among the players of the United States a year ago, found this did not work at all against the style of play of Bowden, and failing to shift his style as expected, went down to defeat in the later sets, before the aggressive play and skillful service of Bowden.

The two international battles will open the play today, with Christian Boussus, the sole French survivor, opposing John W. Van Ryn, followed by the match between Frederick J. Perry, the British leader, against Clifford S. Sutter. Both of these will be on the stadium courts. Then Mangin will come up against George Lott, whose improved play this week indicates strongly that he is a probability to succeed John H. Doeg as titleholder.

Other matches will bring Doeg against Bryant M. Grant Jr., Francis X. Shields against Keith E. Gledhill, and Vines against J. Gilbert Hall on the grandstand courts. The summary:

UNITED STATES MEN'S SINGLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated Lenoir C. Wright, New Orleans, 6—3, 6—3, 6—8, 6—2.

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, defeated Samuel B. Gilpin Jr., Philadelphia, 6—0, 0—6, 6—3, 6—1.

R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, defeated Harold Blauer, New York, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2.

Robert Bryan, Chattanooga, defeated George Patrick Hughes, Great Britain, 2—6, 6—0, 6—3, 8—6.

Frank Bowden, New York, defeated Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, 2—6, 6—0, 6—8, 6—3, 6—3.

Clayton Lee Burwell, Charlotte, N. C., defeated Ralph M. DeMott, Narberth, Penna., 6—3, 6—0, 6—3.

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Donald M. Frame, New York, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4.

Frederick J. Perry, England, defeated Herbert L. Bowman, New York, 6—3, 7—5, 6—2.

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Bruce P. Barnes, Austin, 6—0, 6—3, 6—1.

Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, defeated David N. Jones, New York, 6—4, 11—9, 7—5.

John H. Doeg, Orange, N. J., defeated Edward T. Herndon, New York, 10—8, 6—3, 10—12, 6—3.

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, defeated Clarence J. Griffin, New York, 6—4, 7—5, 4—6, 6—3.

George M. Lott Jr., Philadelphia, defeated Walter Martin, Toronto, Canada, 6—0, 6—3, 6—1.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, defeated Andre Merlin, France, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1.

John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Gabriel Lavine, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—0, 6—3.

Christian Boussus, France, defeated Jerome Lang, New York, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2, 6—1.

NATIONAL VETERAN CHAMPIONSHIP —SINGLES—Second Round

Commander C. C. Gill, U. S. N., defeated Charles Chambers, Brooklyn, 6—0, 6—0.

Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, defeated Dr. Ira D. Hyskell, New York, 6—0, 6—2.

Alfred J. Cawse, Staten Island, defeated Steven V. Brubans, Union City, 6—0, 6—4.

Prof. A. R. Acheson, Syracuse, defeated C. Oliver Wellington, New York, 6—4, 6—2.

Frederick C. Baggs, New York, defeated Jacques L. Verstraten, New York, 6—3, 6—2.

Vincent C. Arguimbau, New York, defeated Ralph J. Sommer, New York, 2—6, 6—4, 7—5.

Henry H. Bassford, New York, defeated Manfred Goldman, New York, 6—3, 6—2.

A. S. Black, Harrisburg, Penna., defeated Ewing Galloway, New York, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

Paul Martin, Ossining, defeated Dr. William H. Mackinney, Philadelphia, 7—5, 6—3.

Harvey Y. Lake, Ocean City, N. J., defeated Dr. Bertrand F. Drake, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

Clarence M. Charest, Washington, defeated Robert H. Stanley, Montclair, N. J., 6—2, 6—1.

S. Jarvis Adams Jr., Port Washington defeated John P. Nikonow, New York, 6—2, 6—0.

F. R. Leighton-Crawford, England, defeated John C. Neely, New York, 6—2, 6—0.

CORBIN TO BE GUEST

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 9 (AP)—William H. "Pop" Corbin, one of Yale's great football stars of yesteryears (1888), is to be a guest of the Yale Club of Chicago when Yale invades that city in October for its game with University of Chicago. All living members of the Yale team of 1888, on which A. A. Stagg, coach at Chicago, played, have been invited to hold their reunion in Chicago Oct. 16, 17 and 18. Among them are George W. Woodruff, Berwyn, Penna.; the Rev. Charles O. Gill, Hartland, Vt.; W. W. "Pudge" Heffelfinger, Minneapolis; Dr. W. C. Wurtemburg, New Haven, and Prof. W. P. Graves, Boston.

WEST INDIANS BEAT TORONTO

Challengers Take Ross Robertson Cricket Trophy From Defenders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 9—The challenging West Indians of Montreal, after being turned back last year by the Toronto Cricket Club in the final for the Canadian cricket championship, were more successful in their second effort and as a result the locals were forced to hand over the Ross Robertson trophy, emblematic of the title, to the easterners after having held it for two years. The margin of victory was 7 wickets and the result was practically determined in the first innings when the visitors scored 313 runs and held Toronto to 118, forcing them to follow on. Toronto made 303 in their second turn at bat and the West Indians knocked off the necessary runs with the loss of only three wickets.

When play resumed on Tuesday morning Toronto was at bat in the first inning with 100 runs for 6 wickets; but the last 4 fell for 18 runs. Starting their second innings the local batters fared much better and they made a strong finish. W. E. N. Bell scored 87 runs, the high score of the two-day match, and with his brother, L. C. Bell, put on 91 runs in their partnership. J. A. K. Rutherford made 69 and L. C. Bell 48.

The West Indians lost their first three wickets rapidly and the game took on an interesting aspect, but V. Olivierre and B. M. Clarke came together and knocked off the needed runs, the former making 34 and the latter 58, both not out. Both batsmen were missed early in their innings. The summary:

TORONTO C. C.—First Innings

G. F. Biggar, lbw, b Burnett	36
A. C. Logie, c Holder, b Clarke	4
W. E. N. Bell, lbw, b Clarke	5
E. Carlton, b Jemmot	44
L. C. Bell, c Brandford, b Lewis	0
P. F. Seagram, b Lewis	10
J. A. K. Rutherford, b Burnett	3
C. K. C. Martin, b Jemmot	2
D. M. Dewar, b Lewis	2
H. G. Wookey, not out	4
H. W. Tucker, b Lewis	1
Extras	7
Total	118

TORONTO C. C.—Second Innings

H. G. Wookey, b Lewis	5
A. C. Logie, c Marshall, b Lewis	15
W. E. N. Bell, stp Sween, b Holder	87
G. F. Biggar, c Lewis, b Clarke	21
L. C. Bell, b Holder	48
E. Carlton, b Burnett	27
J. A. K. Rutherford, b Clarke	69
P. F. Seagram, lbw, b Clarke	7
D. M. Dewar, b Holder	15
C. K. C. Martin, b Clarke	2
H. W. Tucker, not out	0
Extras	7
Total	303

WEST INDIAN C. C.—Second Innings

V. Sween, c Seagram, b Wookey	9
F. Brandford, c Tucker, b Wookey	5
D. Burnett, b Carlton	0
V. Olivierre, not out	34
B. M. Clarke, not out	58
Extras	5
Total	111

Phillies Win And Lose With Giants

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	88	48	.647
New York	82	56	.594
Brooklyn	72	65	.526
Chicago	71	68	.511
Pittsburgh	66	70	.485
Boston	60	77	.438
Philadelphia	60	77	.438
Cincinnati	50	88	.362

RESULTS SEPT. 8

Philadelphia 3, New York 1.
New York 4, Philadelphia 3.
Brooklyn 10, Boston 6.
Pittsburgh 3, Cincinnati 0.

The New York Giants divided a double-header with Philadelphia in the National League on Tuesday and thereby failed to gain on the leading St. Louis Cardinals, who were idle. The Phillies won the first game, 3 ot 1, and the Giants the second, 3 to 0. The Brooklyn Robins made it three straight over the Boston Braves, 10 to 6. Pittsburgh, led by a rookie pitcher, shut out the Cincinnati Reds, 3 to 0. The other clubs were not scheduled to play.

At the Polo Grounds, the fans were present to watch the Giants gain on the Cards by taking two games from the lowly Phillies. Phil Collins, Philadelphia right-hander, had a different idea, however, and limited the New York club to seven hits, and one run in the opener, to give his team victory. His team mates touched Bill Walker for three runs in the fifth and they were enough. All of Philadelphia's seven hits were singles. Jim Mooney, young left-hander, won his sixth straight victory since joining the Giants when he took the second contest. The Giants gave him a three-run lead in the first four innings, but the Phillies tied up the game with three in the sixth. Mooney himself started the rally that produced the winning run in the seventh.

Bill Harris, secured by the Pirates from the Fort Worth club of the Texas League a short time ago, made his first major league start against the Reds, and shut them out with five hits. The outcome was never in doubt, as the Pirates scored all of their runs in the first inning off Bob Ogden. The winners made only four safeties. Harvey Hendrick connected with two hits for the Reds. Harris gave four bases on balls and struck out two. The Pirates gave him perfect support.

The Robins were forced to overcome a four-run lead which the Braves piled up in the first inning. The Boston club batted Phelps out of the box in that first, but could do little with Cy Moore, who relieved. Bruce Cunningham started for the Braves and the Robins drove him out in the fourth. The score was tied going into the eighth, but the Robins found Hal Haid for four runs and victory. Babe Herman led the Brooklyn attack with a homer and two singles. Bissonette hit three singles, while Frederick had a homer and single. Schulmerich hit a single, double and triple for the Braves. The scores:

AT NEW YORK
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—	3	7	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—	1	7	0

Batteries—Collins and Davis; Walker, Berly, Heving and Hogan. Losing pitcher—Walker. Umpires—Barr, Quigley and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 43m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	x—	4	7	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—	3	10	0

Batteries—Mooney and Hogan; Blake and Davis. Umpires—Quigley, Magerkurth and Barr. Time—1h. 43m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x—	3	4	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	5	2

Batteries—Harris and Phillips; Ogden, Frey and Sukeforth. Losing pitcher—Ogden. Umpires—McGrew, Reardon and Moran. Time—1h. 23m.

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	4	x—	10	16	1
Boston	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—	6	10	2

Batteries—Phelps, Moore and Lopez; Cunningham, Sherdel, Haid and Cronin, Spohrer. Winning pitcher—Moore. Losing pitcher—Haid. Umpires—Stark, Scott and Klem. Time—1h. 43m.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	91	62	.595
Rochester	90	64	.584
Baltimore	89	65	.578
Toronto	79	74	.516
Montreal	76	77	.497
Reading	68	82	.453
Jersey City	61	94	.394
Buffalo	59	95	.383

RESULTS SEPT. 8

Newark 7, Jersey City 2.
Rochester 4, Montreal 3.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	38	29	.567
Oakland	39	30	.565
Portland	38	30	.559
San Francisco	36	31	.537
Hollywood	32	34	.485
Seattle	31	36	.463
Sacramento	27	39	.409
Missions	27	39	.409

RESULTS SEPT. 8

Los Angeles 6, Seattle 5.
Oakland 8, San Francisco 2.
Missions 6, Portland 1.

SERIES TICKETS NEARLY READY

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9 (AP)—Application for tickets to World Series games in Philadelphia will be received at Shibe Park starting Saturday, it was announced yesterday by Thomas S. Shibe, president of the Athletics. As usual, the announcement says that no money or checks should be inclosed in applications. The applicant, upon receiving word that his request for seats has been granted, will be notified where to obtain his tickets and pay for them.

BROOKLYN CRICKETERS WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9—The Brooklyn Cricket Club eleven met and defeated a representative team of the Ardmore Cricket Club of Philadelphia in a semifinal round match in the challenge cup competition of the United States Cricket Association on the Merion Cricket Club grounds yesterday by the score of 118 to 190 for 9 wickets.

CANADIAN TEAM TO TOUR JAPAN

England Will Be Invited to Send a Rugger Squad to North America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Reports of rapid development of the game as played under the British code in Canada, sanction to arrange an Oriental tour by an all-star Canadian team, authorization of an invitation to be sent to the English Rugby Union in England to send a fifteen to Canada in the fall of 1932 and election of officers were high-lights of the third annual meeting of the English Rugby Union of Canada here recently.

A Dominion rugger squad will journey to Japan this winter for the purpose of reciprocating the visit of a Japanese fifteen to British Columbia last autumn. Negotiations for the trip will be completed by R. P. Woodward, Vancouver, secretary of the Union. The Canadian football members will oppose Japanese aggregations in Tokyo and Osaka.

Players selected during the approaching season in Canada will gather in Vancouver, B. C., and sail Dec. 26.

In asking England to permit a team from the old country to come out next year, it will be expressed that the roster be in the main varsity players, members of county rugger teams and public school gridiron stars.

The game is particularly well intrenched in the Maritime Provinces, with many entries from college, school, senior, intermediate and junior classes forming leagues each season. It was reported that Quebec is another stronghold together with British Columbia and that Ontario is becoming keen on English Rugby. Manitoba is the seat of a fifth branch and Saskatchewan is entering the Union.

Vancouver, some time in September, will be the scene of the 1932 annual convention, it was decided. J. Fyfe-Smith of Vancouver, president, and the secretary, were reelected to office. Others chosen were:

Honorary vice-presidents — Hon. John William Fordham, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia; P. D. Ross, of Ottawa; Hon. F.B. McCurdy, Halifax; A. D. MacTier, Montreal; General Sir Arthur Currie, Montreal; Sir Henry Thornton, Montreal; G. M. Black, Winnipeg; Major-General W. A. Greisbach, Edmonton; Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Canadian High Commissioner in London, and C. J. Yorath, Calgary.

His Excellency the Earl of Bessborough was unanimously selected as honorary patron of the Union in succession to Lord Willingdon, and E. W. Beatty, of the Canadian Pacific Railways, president, was reëlected honorary president.

C. C. Jones, president of the University of New Brunswick at Fredericton, N. B., was chosen to represent New Brunswick on the board of provincial representatives. Ian A. McDougall of Saskatoon was named to represent Saskatchewan. The remainder were reëlected, and included: G. M. Stacey of Vancouver; R. W. Henderson, Winnipeg; Rev. J. P. Sclater of Ottawa; R. H. Gunn of Montreal, and R. E. Merry of Toronto, as publicity chairman.

PAGE'S 132 HELPS NEW ZEALANDERS

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 9—Some remarkable cricket by M. L. Page, who batted faultlessly for nearly four hours while scoring 132 runs, helped the New Zealanders to make a creditble draw with "an England eleven" at Folkestone yesterday. Altogether five of the tourists contributed 30 or more runs to the second innings' total of 349 which left the Englishmen faced with the impossible task of scoring 109 runs in 20 minutes to win. Page was also the topscorer in the New Zealanders' first innings with 43 out of 154.

The England eleven replied to this indifferent tally by collecting 395, thanks largely to a breezy display by the former skipper of England's national side, A. P. F. Chapman. Chapman hit 114—45 more than the next highest score by L. G. Ames, Kent's celebrated young wicket keeper-batsman. The only other score over a half century was M. J. C. Allom's 58 not out.

The Englishmen's second innings had produced only 21 for one wicket when stumps were drawn.

The festival match between the Gentlemen and the Players was left drawn at Scarborough with scores 210 for the amateurs, 414 for the professionals. The latter was captained by the famous Surrey veteran, J. B. Hobbs, and he appropriately made the best individual score of 144. Herbert Sutcliffe, Yorkshire star, came within four of his century, and Percy Holmes, another Yorkshire man, hit 75, not out. For the Gentlemen the best items were 92 by R. E. S. Wyatt, 51 by G. D. Kemp-Welch. Play at Scarborough was badly interfered with by rain.

TENNIS CREDITED AS A PEACE INFLUENCE

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—Tennis as a means of making international friendships more binding was stressed last night by Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the United States Navy, speaking at the golden jubilee dinner of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

Mr. Adams credited tennis with bringing into a closer international bond of friendship England, France and the United States, and said those nations, if they banded together, "will be the greatest influence for peace and stability that the world can know."

Among other speakers were Richard D. Sears, first national champion; Henry W. Slocum, 1888 and 1889 singles champion; Jacques Brugnon of France and Major Dudley B. Larcombe and A. Wallis Meyers of England.

About 25 women champions, including Mrs. Taylor Allderdice, who as Ellen F. Hansell won the first women's title in 1887, held a separate dinner as part of the celebration. About 250 attended the men's dinner.

GIRL NET STARS ARE EXTENDED

Three Are Forced to Play Three Sets to Advance in U. S. Tennis

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9 (AP)—Three players were extended yesterday as the seeded stars, including four Californians gained quarterfinal brackets in the annual girls' United States tennis championships here.

Gracyn Wheeler, Pacific coast junior titleholder from Santa Monica, second favorite; Carolyn Roberts of New York, fourth, and Katherine Winthrop, United States indoor girl titleholder from Boston, fifth, were forced to play three sets before they swung into the round of eight.

Gracyn Wheeler's loss of a set to Mae Howe, 15-year-old Philadelphian, caused the biggest surprise. Miss Wheeler was taken off her guard by the steady flow of returns sent over by her inexperienced opponent and dropped the second set. The scores were 6—1, 4—6, 6—1.

Fourteen - year - old Millicent Hirsch, Evander Childs High School student from New York, almost caused the first upset of the girls' classic when she met Miss Winthrop in the third round.

The sturdy Millicent took the first set 6—1, and led 3 games to 1 in the second set only to lose it after it had gone to deuce. Again in the third set Miss Hirsch took the first game but faltered to lose the match, 1—6, 7—5, 6—2.

Chicago's representative, Helen Fulton, was responsible for Carolyn Roberts' scare. Miss Roberts had to display her most consistent tennis to win, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

Alice I. Marble of San Francisco, United States hard court junior champion, earned her top-seeded rating in the event for girls under 18, when she defeated Marian Wood of Brookline, Mass., 6—1, 6—2, to reach the quarterfinals.

The powerful strokes of Miss Marble are expected to earn her the United States girls' crown, won in 1928, 1929 and 1930 by Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., who is no longer eligible to defend it.

Ruby Bishop, Pasadena; Bonnie Miller, Los Angeles; Hilda Boehm, Malden, Mass., and Elizabeth Kesting, St. Paul, Minn., are the other survivors in the classic. The summary:

UNITED STATES GIRLS' TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

Hilda Boehm, Malden, Mass., defeated Mary Mattson, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—2.

Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, defeated Marian Wood, Brookline, Mass., 6—1, 6—2.

Elizabeth Kesting, St. Paul, Minn., defeated Julia Park, New York, 6—1, 6—1.

Carolyn Roberts, New York, defeated Helen Fulton, Chicago, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

Gracyn Wheeler, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Mae Howe, Philadelphia, 6—1, 4—6, 6—1.

Bonnie Miller, San Francisco, defeated Mary E. Cutter, Winchester, Mass., 6—4, 6—3.

Ruby Bishop, Los Angeles, defeated Virginia Arnold, Boston, 6—1, 7—5.

Katherine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Millicent Hirsch, 1—6, 7—5, 6—2.

DOUBLES—First Round

Sally Childress and Julia Park, New York, defeated Louise Harding, Boston, and Marian Wood, Brookline, Mass., 6—1, 2—6, 12—10.

E. Lincoln, Boston, and Joanna O. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Patricia Cumming and Arlene Kruse, Akron, 6—2, 6—4.

C. Smith and V. Arnold, Boston, defeated Mary Mattson and Cecilia Bowes, Philadelphia, 8—6, 3—6, 6—2.

Gracyn Wheeler and Ruby Bishop, California, defeated S. Wheeler and S. Arguimbau, Stamford, Conn., 6—0, 6—0.

M. Day and Mae Howe, Philadelphia, defeated Adelaide Anderson and P. Randolph, Memphis, 6—0, 6—4.

Hilda Boehm and Helen M. Boehm, Malden, Mass., defeated Margaret Dives and Mary Dives, Reading, 6—1, 6—0.

Second Round

Alice I. Marble and Bonnie Miller, California, defeated Polly Converse and Margaret Passitt, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—0.

Elizabeth Kesting and Eleanor Kesting, St. Paul, defeated Elizabeth Pearson and Dot Morton, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—0.

Carolyn Roberts and Millicent Hirsch, New York, defeated Elizabeth Packer and L. Wallace, Boston, 6—1, 6—0.

F. Good and Hope Noyes, New York, defeated Katherine Winthrop and Helen Jones, Boston, 6—4, 8—6.

George Wood Pilots Miss America VIII Over Course

DETROIT, Sept. 9 (AP)—A lone hydroplane circled the Harmsworth Trophy race course yesterday and upon completing three laps, or 15 miles, its driver made formal claim to the honor of having kept the plaque in America.

Protesting the "no contest" announcement of the racing committee after Monday's disqualification of Gar Wood and Kaye Don for beating the starting gun, George Wood, who had piloted Miss America VIII in the first two heats, demanded the right to appear for a third heat.

George Wood contended that, since the boat he drove had finished third in the first heat and finished alone in the second, it was entitled to a chance to win. Mrs. Gar Wood also requested, on behalf of Garfield Arthur Wood Jr., her 13-year-old son, listed as owner of Miss America VIII, that the only boat which was not disqualified be permitted to finish the race.

Permission for Miss America VIII to complete the race was granted by W. D. Edenburn, Detroit, member of the committee. He said he would notify Charles F. Chapman, of New York, the other member, by telegraph. Chapman's concurrence is required to alter Monday's ruling of "no race" and make Miss America VIII the winner. If he concurs, the records will show Miss America VIII, owned by Gar Wood Jr., and driven by George Wood, officially won this year's Harmsworth race.

Mr. Edenburn waved George Wood in after he had circled the course three times, ruling it was not necessary for one boat to complete the full 30 mile course. For the three laps, Miss America VIII averaged 50,849 miles per hour.

Taking no chances on disqualification for crossing the line ahead of the starting gun, George Wood started the race one minute, 40 seconds late.

Gar Wood's Miss America IX was disqualified Monday for beating the gun by nine seconds. Miss England II was seven seconds ahead of the gun to be disqualified also. She completed her elimination by dropping to the bottom of the river two miles from the start.

Gar Wood was one of the few spectators at yesterday's run by Miss America VIII. He made no further comment regarding Monday's start. Earlier he had admitted he beat the starting gun as a stratagem, hoping Don in Miss England II would follow him. Don, in discussing the assertion that Wood had beguiled him into disqualification said merely that if such had been the case, it was his (Don's) hard luck. It was Wood's privilege to beat the gun if he chose, Don said.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—Charles F. Chapman, member of the International Racing Commission, said last night he was of the opinion that the 1931 Harmsworth trophy races should be regarded as "no contest."

Chapman said he had been informed of the request, made by George Wood, that the Miss America VIII be permitted to travel around the course alone yesterday so that George Wood's name might be inscribed on the trophy as the official winner of the 1931 competition. He added that he still was of the opinion that the race should be regarded as "no contest" and had so informed W. D. Edenburn of Detroit, member of the commission.

He pointed out, however, that the Yachtsmen's Association of America, national authority, has a right of its own to settle whether a name should go on the cup this year.

"My opinion," he said, "is that it is a question for the Yachtsmen's Association of America, and not the International Commission."

'Lefty' Grove Wins His Twenty-eighth

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	95	40	.704
Washington	81	54	.600
New York	80	55	.593
Cleveland	70	64	.522
St. Louis	57	80	.416
Detroit	56	80	.412
Chicago	52	84	.382
Boston	50	84	.373

RESULTS SEPT. 8

Philadelphia 10, Washington 1.
Cleveland 8, Chicago 7.
Cleveland 6, Chicago 3.
St. Louis 3, Detroit 2.

Aided by hard and timely hitting, Bob Grove, star left-hander of the Philadelphia Athletics, defeated the Washington Senators in an American League game on Tuesday, 10 to 1, and received credit for his twenty-eighth victory of the 1931 season against three defeats. The Cleveland Indians twice triumphed over the Chicago White Sox, 8 to 7 and 6 to 3. In the only other game played in the junior circuit, the St. Louis Browns won from Detroit, 3 to 2.

Sam Jones, who drew the pitching assignment for the Senators, did nearly as well as Grove during the first six innings. Dib Williams gave the A's a two-run lead in the second inning by hitting a homer with one man on base. The Senators found Grove for a run in the third. The champions found their batting eyes in the seventh, however, and scored eight runs off Jones. Jimmy Foxx started the rally with a single. Later in the same inning he hit a homer with two men on. Grove struck out seven men and did not give a base on balls. The big left-hander also took part in the attack, driving in two runs with a single in the seventh. Williams hit a single, double and homer. Foxx had two singles and a homer.

By twice defeating the White Sox, the Indians extended their winning streak to eight games and won their third successive double-header. A three-run rally in the seventh won the first game. With Ted Lyons pitching in the seventh, Joe Vosmik, Cleveland outfielder who was on first, started for second and then stopped, causing Lyons to balk and let in what proved to be the winning run. Three boxmen saw service for the Indians, Hildebrand getting the triumph. The Cleveland club pounded Pat Caraway out of the box in the first inning of the second game with a five-run attack and gave the young left-hander his twenty-second defeat of the year.

Two home runs gave the Browns a victory over the Tigers and possession of fifth place in the American League standing. Walter Stewart and Earl Whitehill staged a pitchers' battle. In the second inning the Tigers put across a run, but Ferrell's circuit drive tied the score. The losers took the lead again in the sixth, but once more the Browns rallied. This time they took the lead when Kress connected with a homer after Goose Goslin had walked. Johnny Stone made three hits for the Tigers. Bill Rogell had two. Larry Bettencourt made two hits for the Browns. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	x—	10	9	1
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	7	1

Batteries—Grove and Cochrane; Jones, Fischer and Spencer. Losing pitcher—Jones. Umpires—Hildebrand, Dinneen and Ormsby. Time—1h. 38m.

AT CLEVELAND
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	3	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	x—	8	8	2
Chicago	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0—	7	11	1

Batteries—Lawson, Hildebrand, Hudlin and Myatt, Sewell; Garland, Weiland, Lyons and Grube. Winning pitcher—Hildebrand. Losing pitcher—Weiland. Umpires—Geisel and Nallin. Time—2h. 3m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	x—	6	8	0
Chicago	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0—	3	9	2

Batteries — Jablonowski and Sewell; Caraway, Moore, Garland and Grube. Losing pitcher—Caraway. Umpires—Nallin and Geisel. Time—1h. 40m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0—	3	6	1
Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—	2	8	0

Batteries—Stewart and Ferrell; Whitehill and Ruel. Umpires—Moriarty, Van Grafian and Guthrie. Time—1h. 50m.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

U. S. Cavalry Wins Pistol Team Title

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Sept. 9 (AP)—The United States cavalry pistol team yesterday ended the four-year reign of the United States marines as United States pistol team champions of the national matches by outscoring the Devil Dogs, 1261 to 1256.

Following the marines came the United States infantry with 1253. The coast guard was fourth with 1223 and the navy fifth with 1221.

The next five teams finished in this order: United States field artillery, 1200; Detroit police, 1194; Portland (Ore.) police, 1194; New York police, 1188, and American Legion, 1188.

The match, one of a series of national pistol and rifle competitions sponsored annually by the War Department, was fired at 50 yards slow fire, 25 yards timed fire, and 25 yards rapid fire, each contestant having 10 shots at each stage. Thirty-five teams of five men competed. The winning team took the gold cup trophy.

Members of the cavalry team were: Sergt. Jens B. Jensen, Chicago, of 7th Cavalry, Fort Riley, Kan.; Corp. Alex F. Kellerman, Cleveland, of 12th Cavalry, Fort Brown, Texas; Sergt. Richard V. Wilzewski, 8th Cavalry, Fort Bliss, Texas; Lieut. Paul M. Martin, 6th Cavalry, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and Lieut. George A. Rehm, Fort Myers, Va.

Sergt. John Carlson, U. S. Infantry, Fort Missoula, Mont., won the individual pistol championship of the country by defeating 636 other marksmen with a score of 271 out of possible 300. The match was fired over the same course as the national team match. Lieut. Charles F. Pensford, U. S. Field Artillery, Randolph Field, Iowa, was second with 268, and Frank I. King, Pasadena, Calif., civilian, placed third with 264.

Carlson won the General Custer trophy and a gold medal.

PANAMA RAILROAD SHOWS PROFIT DROP

BALBOA, Canal Zone, Sept. 5 (By U. P.)—Profits of the Panama Railroad Company for the fiscal year ending June 30, yesterday were unofficially estimated at $991,000, about $500,000 less than the previous year.

The railroad commissaries and real estate, including rentals from the city of Colon, showed a profit for the period, while hotels, steamship operation and the coal department lost money.

YOUNGSTOWN BANKS MERGE

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Sept. 9—The Mahoning National Bank of Youngstown has purchased the assets of the Second National Bank and assumed its deposits of $1,590,298 and other liabilities, increasing the Mahoning bank's assets to $12,117,040.

Heres our Wallop at Old Man Depression
On the First Day Only TUESDAY, SEPT. 15TH you can see the entire Fair for half price 50¢
Come early, see all the day show and stay night thru for the night show for fifty cents.
BROCKTON FAIR
Sept. 15-16-17-18-19
PRICES OF GRAND STAND SEATS GREATLY REDUCED FOR EVERY DAY
GRAND STAND SEATS NOW ON SALE AT
BOSTON: Jordan Marsh Company The Store for Men
BROCKTON: Treasurer's Office, 17 Centre St., Phone, Brockton 139

Ten of 19 Captains in Southern Conference Are in the Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. Sept. 9—When the opening games are played in the Southern Conference this fall and the leaders are asked to step out and toss the coin for goal, 10 will be men of the line, while nine are representatives of the cavalry of football—the men who carry the ball.

After several years, during which the forwards were heavily favored for captaincies, the wind of sentiment has shifted and while the linemen still have a slight numerical margin they are actually in the minority when one invokes the law of proportion and considers the fact that every football team has almost two linemen for every backfield player. Halfbacks are in the lead among the ball carriers, with five holding the post of captain, while two fullbacks and two quarterbacks have been so honored. The quarterback has lost some of his individuality and the factors that once made him a popular choice for field leader seem to have disappeared.

Fancy turned to centers when linemen were chosen as captains and the important post in the center of the line will be represented by four leaders. Guards come next with three, while the ends have placed two men. Tackle, considered by many as the key position of every football team, will have only one player among the chiefs on the field.

Many innovations have been made in the selection of captains for 1931 and it will be interesting to watch the various experiments. Other colleges in other years have attempted new systems for selection of leaders, only to revert to the orthodox, but Maryland has followed its new scheme for several years and plans to continue this year. At the Old Line School a captain is appointed by the head coach before each game. Washington and Lee will follow the same system as that in vogue at Maryland. North Carolina is going to elect an honorary captain at the end of the season. This plan was followed for one season at Mississippi A. & M. At Georgia Technology where Coach W. A. Alexander feels, like some other coaches, that campus politics has bred evils that have been reflected in the work of the team, a new scheme is to be invoked. After the season is well under way and the new men have an opportunity to appraise their fellow players an election of a captain will be held, which will automatically limit the voting to members of the 1931 squad. There is a feeling that much merit exists in the Alexander idea and that sentiment may grow in its favor.

To insure the presence of a regular on the field under all conditions Alabama Polytechnic Institute has initiated a system of electing both a backman and a lineman as joint captains, the two to serve alternately or at such times as the other is not in the game.

Kentucky elected Ralph Wright '32 as its captain, but through the failure of this star tackle to return the honor goes to John S. Kelly '32, brilliant halfback, who had been elected alternate captain.

Florida must struggle along awhile without a leader since Captain-Elect Carlos R. Proctor '32, tackle, and his alternate, L. M. Dorsett '32, quarterback, will not be available for the team this year.

Needless to say, the captains represent the cream of the veteran material of the Conference, the centers especially being a brilliant lot. In most cases they are southern boys who reside in the state in which their college is located. Georgia, however, has selected a Chicago youth, Austin J. Downes '32, its brilliant young quarterback, while North Carolina State has chosen a Newark (N. J.) boy—Charles E. Cobb '33. Incidentally, Cobb is the only second-year player in the Conference to be chosen as captain of a team.

A list of the 19 Conference captains together with their home towns follows:

College, player, class and position	Home
Alabama—Joseph F. Sharpe '32, center	Mobile, Ala.
*Alabama Polytechnic Institute—James D. Bush '32, guard	Mobile, Ala.
M. V. Davidson '32, quarter	Montgomery, Ala.
Clemson—Angus D. Fordham '32, center	Beaufort, S. C.
Duke—P. O. Brewer '32, fullback	Winston-Salem, N. C.
Georgia—Austin J. Downes '32, quarter	Chicago, Ill.
Kentucky—John S. Kelly '32, halfback	Springfield, Ky.
Louisiana—Edward Khoury '32, guard	Lake Charles, La.
Mississippi A. & M.—Phillip G. Gousett '32, center	Macon, Miss.
Mississippi University—Neal B. Biggers '32, halfback	Corinth, Miss.
North Carolina State—Charles E. Cobb '33, tackle	Newark, N. J.
Sewanee—D. Ward Phillips Jr. '32, fullback	Nashville, Tenn.
South Carolina—Miles Blount Jr. '32, halfback	Mullen, S. C.
Tennessee—Eugene S. Mayer '32, guard	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Tulane—Gerald E. Dalrymple '31, end	Little Rock, Ark.
Vanderbilt—T. Amos Leonard '32, halfback	Nashville, Tenn.
Virginia—William T. Thomas '32, halfback	Richmond, Va.
Virginia M. I.—J. K. Gill '31, end	Okmulgee, Okla.
Virginia P. I.—C. Eugene Brown Jr. '32, center	Portsmouth, Va.

*Joint captains.

International H. L. Officials to Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Sept. 9—Directors and managers of the International Hockey League clubs go into their annual session at the Detroit Athletic Club, Detroit, this afternoon. Election of officers for the 1931-32 season and a discussion of a number of important business matters promise to make the meeting an interesting one.

President Charles S. King of Windsor, who has headed the organization since its inception in 1926-27, will be in charge. It is anticipated that King will be returned as president for a sixth consecutive term.

Although there have been rumors of a further expansion of the International League to embrace Milwaukee and Chicago, indications are that the circuit will carry on with seven clubs, the same number as last year. The International League officials considered an application from Milwaukee for a franchise several weeks ago, but decided that the only chance of the application being granted was through the entrance of a Chicago club into the league. There is little or no chance of Chicago placing a third club in professional hockey to run opposition to the Black Hawks and Shamrocks.

A tentative schedule has been drawn up by Art Scott, secretary to President King, and will be submitted to the various club representatives for consideration. This tentative schedule calls for the opening of the season Nov. 12.

SHIFT IN POLO DRAW

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—As expected, there was a shift in the draw of the United States open polo championship announced, when it was found that John Miles, of the Hurlingham team from Argentina, would be unable to play before some time next week. So the Hurricane team, which had drawn the bye in the half in which Lewis L. Lacey and his team were playing, agreed to change places with the four from the pampas, and be the opponent of Sands Point in the opening game today, with Hurlingham meeting the winners next Tuesday in the first semifinal. The Hurricanes, the present titleholders, now is composed of Stephen (Laddie) Sanford, Frederick Winston Churchill Guest, Capt. C. T. I. (Pat) Roark, and Terrence Q. Preece, added at the last minute at back, after various experiments to fill the place vacated by Robert E. Strawbridge Jr. Sands Point will ride as follows: Seymour Knox, James Mills, Earle A. S. Hopping, and A. Charles Schwartz.

PLAY FOUR ADJOURNED GAMES

BLED, Jugoslavia, Sept. 9 (AP)—Four adjourned games were played off yesterday in the international chess masters tournament. Dr. A. A. Alekhine of France had a draw with I. Kashdan of the United States in the tenth round. Pirc, Jugoslavia, defeated Asztalos, Jugoslavia, in the eleventh. Tartakower, Poland, lost to Bogoljubow, Germany, in the twelfth, and Nimzowitsch, Denmark, defeated Colle, Belgium, in the thirteenth.

SPRINGFIELD WINS PENNANT

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sept. 9 (AP)—The Springfield (Mo.) club flew the Western Association's 1931 baseball pennant yesterday by virtue of having won both halves of the split season. The champions took both ends of a Labor Day doubleheader with Joplin, Mo., to finish the last half of the season a half game ahead of Independence, Kan. Joplin finished a game behind Independence. Fourth place went to Fort Smith, Ark.; fifth to Bartlesville, Okla., and Muskogee, Okla., ended in the cellar.

Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 67

JAMES C. (JIMMY) WILSON

St. Louis Cardinals, National League

First played professional baseball with the New Haven club of the Eastern League in 1920. Born in Philadelphia, Penna., July 23, 1900. Five feet 11 inches in height and weighs about 185 pounds. A right-handed batter and thrower. His record:

	Pos.	Games	Batting Average
1920—New Haven, Eastern League	C	36	.306
1921—New Haven, Eastern League	C	128	.295
*1922—New Haven, Eastern League	C	111	.293
1923—Philadelphia, National League	C	85	.232
1924—Philadelphia, National League	C	95	.279
1925—Philadelphia, National League	C	108	.328
1926—Philadelphia, National League	C	90	.305
1927—Philadelphia, National League	C	128	.275
†1928—Philadelphia-St. Louis, National League	C	141	.264
1929—St. Louis, National League	C	120	.325
1930—St. Louis, National League	C	107	.318

*Purchased by Philadelphia in February. †Traded to St. Louis for Homer Peel and Virgil Davis.

New Cotton Plant Catches More Sun

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A new type of cotton plant, whose "okra-shaped" leaves allow sunlight to penetrate to the depths of the plant, and thus materially reduce boll-weevil and boll-rot, is being developed at the Louisana Experiment Station maintained by the State. More sunlight means fewer enemies to the cotton plant, according to Dr. B. H. Brown of the experiment station.

Other plans to combat insects and plant rots include development of a dwarfed variety of cotton by the experiment station. The smaller plant has less rank undergrowth. Varieties which are "wilt-resistant" are also being sought by the station. The okra leaf type is being crossed with standard and extra-fine varieties of cotton plant with an idea of combining all possible good qualities, Dr. Brown explained.

CRUDE RUBBER STOCKS DECLINE

LONDON, Sept. 9—Stocks of crude rubber in London on Sept. 5 totaled 81,011 tons, a decrease of 564 from the preceding week. Liverpool stocks totaled 55,239, a decrease of 379.

HOOVER HONORS 50 YEARS' WORK BY RED CROSS

Emphasizes Part Played by Women—Speaks by White House Radio

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 — The great humanitarian achievements of the American Red Cross and its founder, Miss Clara Barton, were extolled today by President Hoover in a radio address from the White House as part of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the first Red Cross chapter in this conntry at Dansville, N. Y.

The President stressed particularly the part that women have played in the history of the organization and in mobilizing and in administering succor and relief. Nearly $1,000,000,000 has been raised and expended by the American Red Cross for relief purposes since its organization, the President said.

From the small local chapter in Dansville the organization has grown to 3500 chapters, enrolling in times of need as high as 20,000,000 members, the President declared.

Adds to Privilege

His speech follows:

The law provides that the Chief Executive of the nation shall also be the president of the American Red Cross. This fact adds to the sense of personal pleasure in the privilege which I have today of greeting by the radio those who have assembled at Dansville, New York, to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Clara Barton Chapter, No. 1, the first Red Cross chapter in America.

This chapter has the distinction of being organized by Clara Barton herself in 1881. It is a great distinction which your chapter enjoys both for the association with Miss Barton and as the beginners of one of the most beneficent institutions of our history.

The beginnings of human enterprises derive their significance from the service which time proves their ability to perform for humanity. The nation joins in your celebration because of the success of the great humanitarian agency which sprang from the mind of Clara Barton and the spirit of your community.

First of 3500 Chapters

The establishment of the pioneer chapter in the village of Dansville was the forerunner of 3500 chapters now in existence throughout the United States, enrolling at times of national need as many as 20,000,000 members. In its lifetime the Red Cross has raised and expended nearly $1,000,000,000 of money in the relief of human distress.

The national organization has become our naton's assurance of adequate, prompt and efficient handling of any catastrophe within our borders. It is the flowering of the spiritual impulse to serve the common need. It represents both the common impulse of sympathetic help and the mechanism for its practical expression. It stands as a monument to individual and local initiative. It proves the ability of a democracy to create from the people themselves the agencies for their service.

More than a century has passed since Clara Barton was born. And it may be well said that the institution was not only founded by a noble woman but it has been carried on very largely by the womanhood of our country. The 50 years which have passed since that pioneer beginning have written a chapter in the world-wide relief of human suffering which is a fitting memorial to Miss Barton and a proud tradition to her countrymen.

Eulogizes Men and Women

Women's interest in the prevention of suffering and in ministrations of mercy to those in sickness, peril and need, is the foundation of the Red Cross organization which has been fittingly described as "the greatest mother of them all."

To Miss Barton, Miss Mabel Boardman, and the many thousands of other devoted women, in all localities of this broad land, the cause of prompt, effective and sympathetic alleviation of suffering and distress owes its debt of gratitude and remembrance.

To the men who give their service—of whom there is no greater example than Judge Payne—I also pay tribute.

It is my privilege, on behalf of the nation, to acknowledge the debt, both to the pioneer founders of the organization and to their successors who are carrying on today.

New England Gains In Pupil Exchange

Approximately $4,893,789 is annually carried out of New England by students from this section seeking education in other parts of the country, according to a survey conducted by Mr. Everett W. Lord, dean of Boston University's college of business administration. The results of the study have been reported through the New England Council.

An interesting comparison is made with a previous survey conducted by Dean Lord on the amount of money spent in New England colleges and schools by students from other sections of the country. A total of $20,976,661 was reported. Thus it is shown that money spent by New England students in other states is only about one-fifth of that spent by outside students in New England.

Both surveys cover the last academic year. The second, concerning students leaving New England for education, includes the most representative universities. New England people are found studying in 24 of the 48 states New York has 2226; Pennsylvania, 701; Washington, D. C., 503; Ohio, 261, and Indiana, 229. The rest range from one to more than 100 students a state.

'Long Trail' Hikers Bring Greetings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 9—Three sturdy hikers are today tramping over Vermont's Green Mountains on the Long Trail, as part of the twenty-first anniversary celebration of the Green Mountain Club, which maintains the trail.

Two messengers, Mr. Hartness Beardsley and Mr. John Pierce, are carrying greetings from Massachusetts on an eight-day hike, while Mr. M. L. Joslin, traveling alone on a 12-day journey, is bringing with him greetings from Canada.

Their goal is the Long Trail Lodge in Sherburne Pass, where, on Sept. 12, they will present their messages to Gov. Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont. The Governor will return the salutations to Massachusetts and Canada by means of a giant flare signal system.

Prizes are offered by the club to the two persons seeing the signals from the farthest distance east and west. Report of the time and compass direction should be sent to the secretary of the Green Mountain Club at Rutland.

Boston Art Notes

Museum Acquisitions

New acquisitions at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts include those Bronzes of Luristan which were lent to the Persian Exposition in London last winter and which are displayed for the first time in Boston. Weapons, trappings for horses, articles of personal adornment were shaped out of the metal by ancient craftsmen who worked the forms of horses, ibex, bulls and birds into decorative schemes. They add one area more to the field of animal imagery, which is extensive over the world and far reaching in time.

The forms are graceful, lifelike, ornate. To connoisseurs, they betray those qualities of overemphasis and devolution in design which mark a decadent period in art. Yet one observes, looking closely at these few dozen pieces, that even they probably represent a considerable period of time, for they vary in grace and detail.

A beautiful velvet, Italian fifteenth century, is the outstanding addition to the textile division. It is of deep crimson and gold, worked into patterns of garlands and leaves and fruit. The gold is treated in two ways: laid on and caught with threads from beneath, and hooked through the weave in loops, giving the impression of a mesh. The whole pattern is delicate and full of variation brought about by the different handling of threads and the varying heights of the pile of velvet.

Added also to the permanent collection is a Chinese scroll of the early Sung Period (960-1279), gift of Dr. Denman Ross. Its subject is the "Collating of Chinese Classics" in 556 A. D. It is magnificently wrought on silk with black lines; the details are colored with flat washes. The drawing is as fluid and spare as that of Greek vases, and, we are inclined to think, more graceful. The extreme delicacy of detail, the dramatic characterization rendered with calm, the utter refinement of expression, convey the superb traits of great Chinese painting.

It is interesting to observe the many seals affixed by the numerous owners of the scroll down the centuries.

D. A.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 1770 Euclid Street, N. W., 8 p. m., Sept. 18. Radiocast Station WJSV, 1460 kilocycles.

MASSACHUSETTS

Ipswich: Congregational Parish House, County Road, 8 p. m., Sept. 17.

Marlboro: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Sept. 15.

Middleboro: Middleboro Town Hall, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 13.

NEW JERSEY

Ridgewood: The Ridgewood Play House, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 13.

Rutherford: Rutherford High School, Elliot Place and Mortimer Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 18.

NEW YORK

Buffalo (First Church): Elmwood Music Hall, Virginia Street and Elmwood Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 18.

Gowanda: Gowanda High School, 2 p. m., Sept. 13.

Hempstead: Church Auditorium, Fulton and Hilton Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 15.

New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 19.

Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 17.

St. George (Second Church, Staten Island): Masonic Temple, Fort and St. Marks Place, St. George, Staten Island, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 17.

Woodstock: League Studio Hall, 8 p. m., Sept. 14.

PENNSYLVANIA

Landsdowne (auspices First Church, Upper Darby): Landsdowne Theater, Landsdowne Avenue, at Baltimore Pike, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 13.

McKeesport: Liberty Theater, 512 Fifth Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 13.

Pittsburgh (joint lecture): Davis Theater, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 13.

BOY SCOUT RECEIVES MEDAL FROM CURLEY

Gilbert Golden of Troop No. 11, Roxbury, Boy Scouts of America, is today the possessor of an Eagle Badge presented to him by Mayor James M. Curley this morning at City Hall. Gilbert, who is 15 years of age, entered the Scout movement in 1927 and became a first class Scout in 1929.

SOVIET RECOGNITION HIT

SEARSPORT, Maine, Sept. 9 (AP)—Former Gov. Percival P Baxter in an address here last night said the recognition of Russia by this country would be the first step toward fastening Socialism upon the United States, a step which once taken he declared could never be recalled.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL beautiful 21-card $1 Christmas assortments; also personal greetings; up to 100% profit; sample box sent on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-20, Fitchburg, Mass.

COMMERCIAL ARTISTS

COMMERCIAL artist doing illustrations in nearly all mediums, also lettering and layouts; 14 years' experience with agencies, studios and as free lance; willing to locate wherever there is opportunity for continued growth in work. C. P. MALTMAN, 10314 Rhodes Ave., Chicago.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT. Take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; experience unnecessary; start spare time; cash commissions daily; pleasant, dignified, profitable work. JANALENE INC., Dept. 33-S, Indianapolis, Ind.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LADY of refinement in each principal city to represent high-class Fifth Avenue hotel; should have wide social and business acquaintance; work does not call for sale of merchandise, but is rather that of making contacts and need not necessarily interfere with other activities; no investment other than whole or part time and good commissions will be paid on results produced. Kindly write qualifications to manager, Box B-60, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

LADIES WANTED to distribute Modex and Mostyle guaranteed hosiery and lingerie; finest quality; direct mill prices; a full or part time dignified occupation with good financial returns; liberal commissions and satisfied customers assure a steady income; we ship from mill to customer; write for particulars. MODEX MILLS, Desk M, 17 Battery Pl., New York City.

REAL ESTATE

EVANSTON, Ill.—Beautiful home, exceptional residence district; excellent transportation and schools; 10 rooms, 4 baths; 2 car garage; reasonable rental. 1606 Wesley Ave.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

START in business, no investment; high-grade hosiery at absolute wholesale prices; $25 to $100 credit allowed if you are acceptable; simply furnish 3 character references. LENOX HOSIERY COMPANY, 366 5th Ave., New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

PERMANENT, PROFITABLE BUSINESS for women of education, no experience required. For those seeking substantial future, not just temporary job, we offer sales opportunity on commission basis. See or write nearest office. SHEPARD & LAWRENCE, INC., Publishers
180 N. Michigan Ave., CHICAGO
C. E. Lang, 25 Huntington Avenue, BOSTON
459 No. Main St., WALLINGFORD, CONN.
536 Western Ave., WATERLOO, IOWA
629 Hearst Building, SAN FRANCISCO
1130 Garfield Building, LOS ANGELES

TO LET—FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apartments, 533 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny one-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, elevator; garage adjoining. 3, 4 and H cars.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk; orchestra.
5:30 Wonderland Band.
5:45 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:00 Old Man Sunshine and Bozo.
6:30 Old Painter; announcements; news; barometer.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 Mary, Alice and George.
7:15 NBC, Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank La Forge, pianist.
7:30 Fox program.
8:00 Jack Beauvais; Eddie Fitzgerald.
8:15 Popular orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Mobiloil Concert: Gladys Rice, soprano; male chorus; concert orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor.
9:00 NBC, Halsey Stuart Program: "Old Counselor," financial talk; Silas H. Strawn, guest speaker; concert orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Palmolive Hour: Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Revelers Quartet; orchestra, direction of Erno Rapee.
10:30 NBC, Grantland Rice; Lewis James; string dance orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Chats With Peggy Winthrop."
5:15 Scores; Summer Shadows.
5:45 Agricultural markets.
5:55 Orchestral Interlude.
6:00 Time; weather; sports; temperature.
6:02 Morgan T. Ryan, registrar of Motor Vehicles.
6:16 Penta Tango Troubadors.
6:30 Mars Rocket Hour.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Wolverine Serenaders; piano duo.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 NBC, "Believe It or Not" Ripley.
8:00 Crime and the Alien Problem," talk by Governor Joseph B. Ely.
8:30 Ginger Boys.
8:45 Down on the Farm.
9:00 NBC, First Nighter," "White Gardenias."
9:30 NBC, Marcella Shields; Walter Scanlon; Billy Murray.
10:00 Spiritual Singers.
10:15 The Harmoneers.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Carlo Le Mar; orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
12:00 Scollay Square Stage Program.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 Rhythm Masters.
5:45 Dainty Dot Dandies; time.
6:00 "Classic Cameos," with Edward Jardon.
6:15 "Sweet and Low," with Helen Barr.
6:30 Lee La May, baritonette.
6:45 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Dennis King, baritone; Linit Orchestra, Maximilian Pilzer, conductor.
7:30 CBS, Miller and Lyle, Negro comedians.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam."
8:30 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers; comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Gold Medal Organist; Wheaties Quartet.
9:30 CBS, Serial Mystery Story.
10:00 CBS, Ann Pennington; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
10:15 CBS, Hernandez Brothers.
10:30 CBS, Savino Tone Pictures.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital, Stanley Schultz.
11:30 Emory Daugherty and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Don Bestor and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's broadcast.
5:45 Musical program.
6:00 "Old Fogey's Sunshine."
6:15 Evening Musicale.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Twilight Tunes.
7:00 Cathedral Echoes.
7:15 Etchings in Music.
7:45 "Songs We Love to Hear."
8:15 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Asbury Park Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Kolynos Program.
5:45 CBS, Taft Orchestra.
6:00 CBS, "Going to Press": C. W. B. Hurd.
6:15 Time; baseball; news.
6:30 CBS, Men's Tennis Singles Tournament Summary.
6:45 CBS, Bird and Vash, comedy sketch.
7:00 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
7:15 Charles Di Gaetano's Varsitonians.
7:30 Polly Walker, soprano; Helen Gillis, accompanist.
7:45 Hasting's Irish Minstrels.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Grace M. Donahue, contralto; William Weston, accompanist; Marion Howard Boot, violinist.
8:30 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:00 Yankee Network Drama.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Emory Daugherty and his orchestra.
10:30 Time; news; "Melody Mirror."
11:00 Bing Crosby.
11:15 CBS, Earl Carpenter's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Huston Ray and his orchestra.

LOS ANGELES ON FLIGHT

LAKEHURST, N. J., Sept. 9 (AP)—The navy dirigible, Los Angeles, returned to its mooring mast at 8 a. m., eastern standard time, today from a 24-hour training flight in the vicinity of Newport, R. I., and took off again at 9:20 a. m., for an all-day flight over New York and Long Island. It will return at sunset.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS.
7 and 8-room apartments, $70 and $85 per month; all modern improvements including electric refrigeration; adults, American families. IVANHOE APARTMENTS, 73 Gardner St. Tel. Stadium 3763.

APARTMENTS—1 to 9 large furnished and unfurnished rooms, refrigeration, $35 up, in Back Bay, Brookline and Brighton. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston. Ken. 1630.

ARDMORE, Argyle Court, 126 Argyle Road—Furnished 3 rooms and bath; corner suite; 2nd floor; very attractive. Ardmore 1058. Near Christian Science church.

AUBURNDALE, MASS., 231 Auburn St.—Furnished apartment in private home, near schools and trains; room and board if desired. MRS. PERRY. Tel. West Newton 1793-J.

Back Bay Apartments

1-2-3 rooms, in first-class buildings, having all modern improvements, with Frigidaire; switchboard service. For particulars apply

Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Commonwealth 3313

BELMONT, MASS.—Six-room single, sun porch, fireplace, tiled bath, garage, hot water heat; near transportation and stores. Tel. Belmont 1834-W.

BOSTON—Steam heat, continuous hot water, janitor service, 5 rooms, Suite 1, $70; 6 rooms, Suite 4, $65. 61 St. Botolph St. See JANITOR or phone Hyde Park 0039-R.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—8820 feet Hamilton Parkway, 3 blocks from 86th Street B. M. T.; high-class, modern elevator apartment, 2-3 and 4 rooms, all outside, light and airy rooms; mechanical refrigeration, every modern convenience; rentals $40-$55-$65 and up. Agent on premises.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 139 No. Arlington Ave., Apt. 409—Sublet 5 rooms, all outside, S. W. exposure, elevator, Frigidaire; 5-minute walk to train, trolley, buses; reasonable. Nassau 4-1373.

87 ST. STEPHEN ST.

Suites 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Electric refrigeration. Rents $50 to $75. Apply on premises or

CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Tel. Laf. 7040

HIGH-CLASS SUITE
90 Fenway, Boston

Eight large rooms, reception hall, two baths, all rooms separate; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or

CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Tel. Laf. 7040

LONGWOOD MANOR
94-102 Longwood Ave., Brookline, Mass.
5-6 Rooms, 1-2 Baths

CARLTON STREET
7-8 Rooms, 3 Baths
Every modern convenience. Restricted buildings, owner management.
Telephone Beacon 4440

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—First floor, 2-family house, 5 rooms, 2 sun rooms, outside porch; heat, water, electric refrigeration; garage. E. S. FOGG, 18 Greendale Ave.

NEWTON, MASS.—To let, apartment, 34 Park St., 6 rooms and bath, heated; all outside rooms, 2 porches; janitor service. CHAS. A. FITZ GERALD, 73 Tremont St., Room 843, Boston.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Apartment, 5 large, airy rooms with garage; exceptional location, convenient to street cars, bus and Homewood Station, P. R. R.; hot-water heat and all modern conveniences. Call Penhurst 8841.

RIVERWAY MANOR

1 and 2-room suites, furnished or unfurnished, modern in every particular. 210-214 Riverway. Regent 3026 or Liberty 5856.

SUBLET—CAMBRIDGE

From October 1st to June 1st
An attractive suite in an apartment hotel near Harvard Square; very large living room, 2 spacious bedrooms, 2 tiled baths with showers, dining alcove, kitchenette with built-in features and electric refrigeration; gas and electricity included in rent; excellent dining room; garage and maid service optional. Telephone Porter 2371.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS on the Fenway, opposite the Art Museum and rose garden; 1, 2 and 3-room apartments, large reception hall, kitchenette and bath, electrical refrigeration; reasonable rentals. Telephone Kenmore 4953 or Com. 8142. 85 Audubon Road, Boston, Mass.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1930 A MODEL FORD SPORT COUPE in excellent condition; driven by owner; mileage under 7000; can be seen by appointment. Box F-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

NEW YORK CITY—Street floor as tea room for rent to alert good housekeeper and cook; will consider percentage basis and work with right person. Write Box H-33, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

COUNTRY BOARD

EAST AURORA, N. Y.—Quiet farm, good country food, restful surroundings, plenty of lawn and shade, electricity, bath; ideal for vacation; easy commuting distance from Buffalo. Call MRS. BLAKELEY, East Aurora 780-R, or write Box 124, East Aurora, N. Y.

DRESSMAKING

CRANFORD, N. J.—Dresses made, altered or repaired; special attention to fitting. ROSE MANNING, 127 Benjamin St. Tel. 6-0209-W.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Offices and Sales positions for men and women. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY, 198 Broadway, N.Y.C., Rooms 300-301 Cort. 7-2363

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Tel. Worth 2-2080.

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Newark, N. J. 21 Marshall Street
Competent colored help on short notice.
MRS. GERTRUDE M. DIXON, Proprietress
Telephone MARKET 2-4105

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

YOUNG man, 18, desires work for room and board; attending school Rochester. 203 Harrison St., Sayre, Pa.

Sawyer Would Take Claims From Court

A bill taking from the courts the duty of determining the merits of claims arising out of automobile accidents and placing it within the jurisdiction of a special division of the State Board of Industrial Accidents was filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Monday, by Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware.

Settlement of claims would be on the basis of a weekly compensation not to exceed $20 nor be lower than $10, with the division reserving the right to settle in a lump sum Under provisions of the bill, the division would be composed of three members appointed by the Governor and their activities would be subject to the approval of the industrial board.

"No legislation has worked greater benefits than that which established the Industrial Accident Board," Mr. Sawyer said, "It has driven out fraud and trickery and receives the coöperation of insurance companies. Let us put this automobile liability insurance on the same basis."

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
9:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Artists Recital.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Detroit, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Enric Madriguera's Cuban Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:45 p. m.—CBS programs.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

FOR SALE OR RENT

VERY attractive modern house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, sun parlor, 2-car garage, shaded lawn, rent $200.00. 612 Pepper Road, Jenkintown, Pa., Rydal District. Ogontz 3621.

GARAGES

SOUTH END GARAGE
Storage—Cars Washed by Machine—Day and Night Service—Repairing—Transients Accommodated. 112-116 Worcester St., Boston. Ken. 7848 and Com. 9379.

Wm. Hubert, Prop. LAfayette 3-0700
ROYALTON GARAGE
First Class Service
1386 Atlantic Ave. Brooklyn Nr. New York Ave.

HELP WANTED

COUPLE not over 40 years of age to take full charge in family consisting of 3 adults, 3 children; all-around man, houseman, chauffeur and gardener; woman good cook and housekeeper. Reply H. C. R., 174 Mt. Vernon St., Newtonville, Mass., or tel. West New. 1941.

WANTED — Couple, Scandinavian preferred; general housework and mechanic chauffeur; 2 in family. Box 150, Chappaqua, New York. Phone Chappaqua 298.

HELP WANTED—MEN

DIRECT SALESMEN WANTED *by* HOWARD CLOTHES

A splendid, dignified sales opportunity is available to men of irreproachable character (more important than experience), for New York City, Brooklyn, Long Island, New Jersey, Boston, Philadelphia, Providence, Pittsburgh and Syracuse. Men who qualify, receive instructions and complete outfit enabling them to immediately sell Howard $22.50 clothes direct to wearer. Compensation is a very liberal commission permitting immediate earning and the building of a permanent, profitable repeat business. Apply in person or by letter to MR. S. LANGERMAN, Direct Selling Dept., Howard Clothes, 160 Jay St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE girl or woman for plain cooking and to assist lady who needs care; no heavy or hard work. Apply 11 Durland Street, Brighton, Mass. (off Hardwick Street).

INTELLIGENT women can obtain economic freedom selling quality line hosiery, lingerie, accessories to friends, acquaintances, associates; dignified work without investment; substantial commission; excellent chance for executive advancement; references required. ARTEX MILLS, 3 West 29th St., New York City.

NURSE for two little girls; willing to combine upstairs work. Write stating nationality, age, religion, experience; references required. French, Swiss, English or Scotch preferred. R-52, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ROXBURY, MASS.—Homes for rent and study; experienced, loving care given (colored). MRS. LILLIAN GAY, 11 Waumbeck St.

HOUSES TO LET

TO RENT, $100, attractive modern house; oil heat; unusual location, offering golf, splendid winter sports; beautiful view. Tel. Arlington 2010-J (Arlington, Mass.).

WELLESLEY—To let furnished, house with garage; 6 minutes from station; 7 rooms, electric refrigeration, radio; 6 months' lease or longer; references required. Phone Wellesley 2096-J for appointment.

MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

NEW LOWER PRICE!
GOOD HOUSEKEEPING MAGAZINE
TWO YEARS FOR $3.50
Newsstand cost is $2.50 more
Catalog of all magazines on request
HARRY G. ALEXANDER
Magazine Subscription Service
Glens Falls, N. Y.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Boston, 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Asp. 2907, Uni. 3798-W.

OFFICES TO LET

PART TIME—Practitioner's light and attractive office. Room 1301, 18 E. 41st Street, N. Y. C. Inquire after 1 p. m. Tel. Lexington 2-1798.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

INTERIOR and exterior work of highest grade; paperhanging, kalsomining; craftex work; floors sanded and refinished. R. WHITE & CO., 21 Winchester Street, Brookline. Telephone Regent 1563-M.

REAL ESTATE

LOUISE F. ESSIG
Suburban Real Estate
ATTRACTIVE RENTALS
302 Renshaw Ave. East Orange, N. J.
Tel. Orange 3-5056

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—For sale, fine old southern colonial house, in excellent repair, all improvements, near Christian Science church. Somerset 8732-W.

Winchester, Mass.

FOR SALE—A comfortable nine-room house with more than 10,000 feet of land, on West Side; near schools, station and bus; in fine condition; two baths, new oil furnace, three open fireplaces, Frigidaire, an attractive flower garden and fine old trees, screened-in porch, with lake view; owner leaving town. Tel. Winchester 1216.

RIDING ACADEMIES

LADDIN ROCK RIDING SCHOOL
Boston Post Road, Old Greenwich, Conn.
invites your inspection; beautiful woodland trails, gentle and spirited horses; reasonable rates, thorough instruction. Phone Old Greenwich 7-1322.

ROOMS AND BOARD

DANVERS, MASS.—Room and board in private home, for either man or woman. MRS. ROY HAYNES, 112 Centre St.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

IN pleasant private home, suburb of Boston, for young business man; price reasonable; Christian Scientist preferred. S-51, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

ACCOMMODATION for 2 permanent business men and 1 business woman who can appreciate a beautifully furnished home with refined surroundings in restricted Brookline district; 3 minutes from either Commonwealth or Beacon Street car lines; no other guests; references exchanged. Phone Regent 6032 (Brookline, Mass.).

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Comfortable, attractive room in private home, in excellent neighborhood; meals optional. Tel. Arlington 2301-J.

BOSTON, 434 Beacon St., Water Side—Before deciding see these beautiful rooms, single and double, private bath; a most unusual home; meals, southern cooking; tourists accommodated.

BOSTON—Gentleman will rent large room in his apartment. 20 Clearway Street, Suite 6. Telephone Comm. 4110 or Kenmore 5088.

BOSTON, 82 Gainsboro St., Suite 3—Pleasant, homelike rooms, single or double; business women or students; breakfasts if desired; 1 unfurnished room.

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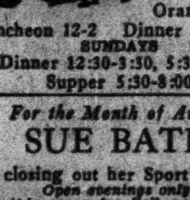
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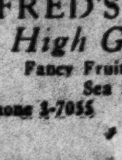
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Fur Seal
(Callorarta Alaskana)

Where: North Pacific ocean and the Bering Sea, wintering as far south as Oregon. The Pribilof Islands are the best known sealing grounds.

Distinguishing Features: A deep coat of rich fur, yellow brown in color. Males are from 500 to 600 pounds in weight, females weigh around 80 pounds.

Use: Hared fur seals provide skins which are used in the manufacture of coats and trimmings. Seals without ears have a poor grade of fur.

In structure the fur seals are much like the common sea lions of the circus and zoo, but they differ in having a rich deep, silky underfur beneath the shiny guard hairs, which makes the pelt of great commercial importance. Because of the value of the pelt millions of these creatures were slaughtered annually, until laws were passed by the United States Government protecting them entirely for a while, and then limiting the number and sex that could be taken in future years. Now, the seal herds are slightly on the increase once more.

The "cow" bears her first "pup" at the age of three years and is able to bear annually for about ten years. The pup plays about his boulder-strewn home shore and in about a month takes to the water losing the pure white fur of babyhood and taking on a coat of yellow-brown. By October the pup is ready to start with the older members of the herd for the long trek to warmer waters.

Squid and a small smeltlike fish, as yet undescribed by natural scientists, are their favorite food as they follow the 100-fathom curve southward, some heading down toward Japan, while others swim for Washington and Oregon.

The true seals have no ears and include the hair seals, sea lions and sea leopards. These have a short neck, and heads that can be raised only a short distance from the ground. The hair seals are the only members of this group that are of commercial importance. The common harbor seal also of this group is a small creature from three to five feet in length, yellowish in color, with brown spots or markings.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Testimony, testimonial (W. O. C. and Mrs. J. T.)—The words are more or less interchangeable, but for the purpose cited "testimony" has undoubtedly the weight of prevalent usage. This may be due largely to the wide application of "testimonial" to a writing in favor of a worker's good character and ability, or to any token of respect or regard presented to a person often publicly. (The derivation of both is from the Latin *testis*, "witness.")

Wind (Mrs. E. A. S., who inquires the pronunciation of this word in "the winds and waves")—With the *i* short.

Scripture, answer (Mrs. M. O. R.)—*Skrip'-tyour* (not *-choor*); *an'-ser*, with *a* as in *ask*, *e* as in *maker*.

God, god, gods (Miss D. C.)—The *o* is as in *got* in each, the value of the vowel not being changed by changing the capital "G" to lower case.

Eugénie ("Milliner") — Eugénie (Marie Eugénie de Montijo de Guzmán), Empress of the French (wife of Napoleon III), is properly pronounced *U-zhay-ne'*, with *u* as in *urn*, *a* and *e* long; secondary stress on first and second syllables.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation. — Ed.

In Lighter Vein

The Array of Jars!

"You study chemistry?"

"No, this is my wife's dressing table."—*Wochenschau* (Essen).

Her Slogan

"So your wife wants a trip to the coast or a new car."

"Yes; her slogan is, California or Bust!"

Sh-h!

Rich Man: "There's no sense in teaching the boy to count over 100. He can hire accountants to do his bookkeeping."

Tutor: "Yes, sir, but he'll want to play his own game of golf, won't he?"

Not so Voluble

Rector's Wife: "Well, Mr. Hopkins, I hope you like our new curate."

Mr. Hopkins: "Yes, ma'am, thank you. We like him very much—not, however, that I think he's as fluent as we had a right to expect, seeing as his father was an auctioneer."—*Tit-Bits.*

Safe

Tommy was meandering homeward much later than his usual supper time. A friend of the family who happened to meet him said:

"Why, Tommy, aren't you likely to be late for supper?"

"Nope," replied Tommy, "I've got the meat."—*Congregationalist.*

The Dogs Peered In

The motorist drove his baby car back to the works.

"I want all the wheels taken off," he said, "and replaced by four big ones. I'm not going to have every Sealyham that passes barking through *my* windows."—*Tit-Bits.*

Passing Show

Mother: "Why don't you boys let Betty have the play-house?"

House Agent's Son: "She mortgaged it with us for two apples last week and she can't pay the interest, so I've put the bailiff in."

A Quotation for Today

HE WHO thinks his place below him will certainly be below his place.—ANON.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Rescue
(Willows Journal)

Willows, Calif.

RIN TIN, a wire-haired fox terrier, is credited by his owner, Mrs. Alice Frost of the Fairview district, with helping to save her life.

Pinned for an hour beneath her overturned automobile four miles east of Butte City, Mrs. Frost was finally able to crawl out after the dog had dug a hole around and beneath her.

Mrs. Frost was returning from Oroville when a rear tire on her automobile blew out and the car turned over on its side. The dog was thrown clear of the wreck, but Mrs. Frost was pinned to the ground.

In a few minutes, Mrs. Frost said, the dog began tugging at her clothing. Finding this of no avail, he began to dig around her, and in about an hour the hole was large enough so that she could crawl out.

Do You Know That—

New York City's fire department is considering abolishing the noisy siren late at night for a powerful beam of light thrown ahead by the fire engines?

The United States Department of Labor reports living costs have dropped 6½ per cent since the first of the year?

The British royal standard, flying over Windsor Castle, is a sign that the King is in residence there?

Karl Naumestnik, an Austrian, walked across the English Channel on water skis?

The amount of American capital invested abroad in 1930 totaled $15,134,000,000?

Brevities

Pathfinder: One advantage Texans have over the rest of the country in the hot weather is that there are fewer people to the pro rata square mile to remind each other of it.

Life: The objection to buying a prospect a lunch before discussing one's business with him is that it may put him in such a good humor that he'll decide he is getting along nicely without whatever it is you have to sell.

Publishers' Syndicate: Heathen in Africa have taken up a collection for starving Americans, so you needn't be surprised if they hear more and send missionaries.

Detroit News: "Is it possible, I wonder," mused the intelligent milkman as he added a fourteenth quart of Grade A to the layout on the back porch, "that these people are out of town?"

The Children's Corner

Bert Sees How Others Do It

UNDER a cabbage leaf covered with early morning dew sat Bert, second assistant gardener of the Scroggins garden on Boston Common. Bert is a toad as well as a second assistant gardener. He kept one eye open. In his throat was the beginning of a song which he was thinking of singing. He squeezed his throat and then unsqueezed it, letting no sound come out, because he was just practicing. He opened his mouth and was about to sing.

"Ah there, my bonny Bert," said a well known voice. Bert gulped the song down hastily, for the voice was that of Mister Scroggins, his employer, and Bert hopped out from under the cabbage and bade the old squirrel a cordial good morning, tugging at his head as though it bore a cap, which is his custom. There stood Mister Scroggins and Missus Scroggins, both beaming.

"We've come to show you other gardens," said Mister S. "We know you'll enjoy seeing them.

Bert grinned.

"We'll be starting now, if you don't mind," said Missus Scroggins, always ready for action.

The three made their way to the Public Garden and, as they passed through the Charles Street gate, Bert saw beds of flowers and, hardly realizing what he was doing, sang the song he had been gulping when under the cabbage. Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins smiled their approval, for why should not a second assistant gardener sing when he beholds the stands of stalks and the blooms of the Public Garden flower beds. They stood before one bed flaming with great red and yellow canna blossoms. Bert crept inside the fringe of coleus which bordered the flower.

"I'd like to get close to them," he said to the Scrogginses.

"A splendid idea," said they, and made their way in among the stalks where the three stood in cool shade and glimpsed the sunshine and green grass beyond. After standing for a few minutes in the midst of the flower stalks, Bert coughed.

"I believe it's just as pretty outside," he said.

"If not prettier," said Mrs. S.

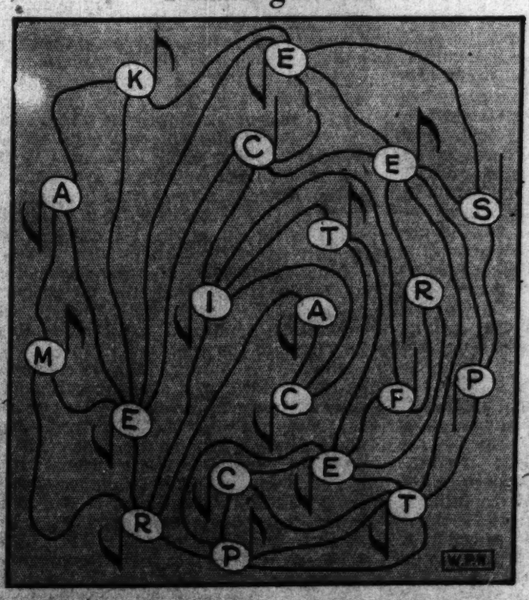
Outside they went and stood on the velvety grass. Right at hand was a great bed of flowers, standing tall and spiked, with blue blossoms. Masses of bloom! Close-packed beauty! From one bed to another they wandered, exclaiming, smiling, pleased as though they had been three children with lollipops in each hand.

After looking at the flower beds they strolled to the wateraide and watched Neck and Crop, the swans. Several other swans were there, too, white with arching necks which ever and anon were thrust into the water. They also saw ducks, the swan boats, rowboats and many, many other things.

John Boom, the oldest frog of them all, came up and introduced himself. Bert looked at him with great interest. "He lives in the water—underneath," explained Mr. Scroggins. Levi, the orphan turtle, also swam up and said "Hello!" to everyone.

All in all, it was, as Bert himself admitted, one of the best of times. On their way back to the Common they looked at the flower beds again and Bert said it was fine to see how others do it, meaning make gardens. "Next year," he said, "we'll have some beds," which made Mrs. Scroggins clap her hands and caused Mr. S. to smile broadly and pat Bert on the shoulder.

Puzzling Notes



Starting with the letter "P" near the bottom of the puzzle, trace a continuous path along the connecting lines from note to note and spell out a familiar maxim.

The maxim may be applied to the study of music and to many other lines of endeavor.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Heat to Cold Puzzle: Heat, head, held, hold, cold.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1931 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

India in London

PREPARATIONS in London for the opening of the meeting of the Federal Structure Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference, which has been delayed until Mahatma Gandhi shall arrive, call attention to the fact that this presumably final stage of the conference probably raises even greater difficulties and demands even greater statesmanship than the first.

The first stage of the Round Table Conference was completed last January. The two months of its session had transformed the deadlock between British and Indian political opinion into something like an agreement. In the first place, it was agreed that there should be a federation which should include the states of the Indian Princes as well as the Indian interests administered by Great Britain. In the second place, it was agreed that the executive should be responsible to elected legislatures both at the center and in the provinces, except for certain all-Indian matters, notably defense, which should be reserved to the control of Great Britain during a transitional period. In the third place, it was agreed that the Constitution must include guarantees for the minorities so that Muhammadans, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Europeans, and in certain provinces the Hindus themselves should be secured against abuse of power by majorities.

The conference then adjourned to enable Indian and British opinion to consider the report of the conference, and the British and Indian Governments to collect information necessary for final conclusions. These accomplishments made it possible for Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, and Mahatma Gandhi to conclude an agreement bringing to an end the campaign of civil disobedience inaugurated by the Indian National Congress in the spring of 1930, mainly with the object of forcing the early grant of complete Swaraj.

Now the Federal Structure Committee is to try to draft in more detail the main provisions of an Indian Constitution in the light of the deliberations which have taken place during the last six months—deliberations between the princes themselves, among the minorities and the Hindus, in the commercial community and in the Indian Government.

The earlier sessions were largely concerned with breaking down ignorance and misunderstanding and moving toward a broad basis of settlement to which nobody was pledged in detail. This forthcoming session will be concerned to transform these general principles into a precise legal document, always a contentious matter, and to reconcile conflicts of interest, religion and prestige which do not seem to have become less acute as the day of decision draws near.

It is decidedly fortunate, therefore, that Mahatma Gandhi and his fellow representatives of the Indian National Congress, after a momentary hesitation and disagreement with the Indian Government, should have decided to attend the conference in London. It would seem clear that the quickest and surest way of ending the difficulties between Congress and the Government would be for their representatives to try to reach a rapid agreement in London about the new Constitution. For the agreed basis is that India, in future, should have responsible government, both in the center and the provinces, subject to certain safeguards, and if such a Constitution can come into being, Indians themselves will be able to settle most of the matters in dispute in their own way.

An Air-Conditioned Future

WITH the recent announcement that air conditioning has entered the field of aviation and that passengers in certain planes are now furnished with clean, pure air during the entire voyage, comes a recognition that there is no end to the possibilities of this system of cooled ventilation which already has made summer theatergoing more pleasant.

Since entering the industrial field some years ago, air conditioning has been put to many tests. Not only has it been used as an aid to manufacture, making it possible for many industrial concerns to erect plants nearer the source of the raw materials regardless of climatic conditions, but it has also afforded increased comfort to the employees of such plants and added to their efficiency. In many other cases, because of the complete control of atmospheric conditions within the factory, manufacturers have found it possible to produce articles all the year round that formerly could be made only during certain seasons.

Air conditioning has also been applied to offices and public buildings for the comfort of workers and visitors. Theater owners have found patronage greatly increased and convention halls find summer meetings becoming more popular than ever before. Air-conditioned dining cars on certain railroads proved so popular that the management decided to condition entire trains. More recently still has manufactured weather been used on passenger steamships, especially on those sailing the tropical seas.

Now it has entered the home. Here has been found as great a need for properly cooling and dehumidifying of the air in summer as there is for heating and humidifying in winter.

Though there are at present on the market numerous systems for air conditioning the home, many improvements still must be made before the average home owner can install a complete all-year-round unit. The chief difficulty, of course, is expense, but in view of the success heating and ventilating engineers have had in perfecting systems for industrial use, it is obvious that a growing demand for residential use will impel them to bring their devices within the householder's reach.

There is also no doubt that air conditioning will help decidedly to make living more comfortable in the summer in the southern sections of the United States. States now popular for their winter resorts will become additionally attractive for all-year-round residence, and the marked development of southern resources which has taken place in the last few decades will receive further impetus.

Moreover, the application of air conditioning in homes undoubtedly will extend quickly to the tropics, doing much to make regions of great promise in Central America and elsewhere along the equator more livable. Indeed, the benefits that may be derived from the use of machine-made weather are as far-reaching as mankind is willing to make them.

George V—Monarch and Patriot

WAGE earners and interest receivers in Great Britain will cease their differences as to who should make the more sacrifices in behalf of budget balancing at least long enough to applaud the royal family's decision to forgo part of their income. The sacrifice, which will continue throughout the emergency, is substantial. The King has offered to give $250,000 a year to the Treasury, the Prince of Wales $50,000, and the other members are expected to follow suit, with corresponding contributions. The new National Government could not meet the House of Commons under better auspices.

The offer will further intrench the monarchy in British regard. To many foreigners the merit of the throne in the British scheme of things lies solely in its unique ability to weld Empire and Commonwealth into one indivisible whole. But this is totally to misread the British character. The Throne, like many other British institutions which are often explained on grounds of empire, is a purely British fixture, something to which the people would cling without the excuse of an empire. Perhaps they could not explain their attachment on intellectual grounds. But neither could they explain other attachments in a régime which Bryce called "a crowned republic." British allegiance to the monarchy is so unquestioning that scarcely a word has been heard about economizing on the civil list since retrenchment became a political necessity.

This regard is due to the popularity of the House of Windsor as well as ingrained respect for monarchy. Many momentous things have occurred in the last twenty years which have afforded singular tests of the difficult art of reigning. By his conduct during all these tribulations, George V has shown himself possessed of exactly the attributes needed in a constitutional monarch. On every occasion he has reflected the national mood. Never has he flinched from what he has conceived to be his duty—the duty of a moral influence, of an example to the people in service to country.

His latest act is also a tribute to George V, the man. Were he not King, and therefore an object and symbol of patriotism, he would be every inch a patriot in the best sense of that much-abused word. Perhaps this is the secret of the sure growth of his popularity, which has added to his influence in state affairs in spite of the march of democracy. Where such a King leads, lesser mortals will be constrained, if not to follow, at least to abide loyally by the measures which the new National Government has under consideration.

Speed Kings—Their Uses

GUIDED by the veteran hand of Maj. James Doolittle, an airplane sped from the west coast to the east coast of the United States in 11 hours and 15 minutes a few days ago. Riding behind a 530-horsepower motor, the new speed king broke Capt. Frank M. Hawks's record by more than an hour.

But of what use are these kings of the air?

To the layman, interested in aviation for its colorful flights across foreign lands and seas, or in acrobatics in which an aviator makes his man-made wings do stunts a bird would seldom attempt, the flight offered the zest of the spectacular. But by aeronautic engineers it will probably be considered as a justification for a new pitch of propeller, wing contour, and as a testimony of new efficiency in high-speed motor construction.

Attention may be called to the then remarkable achievement in 1923 of Lieutenants Macready and Kelley, who flew their army monoplane T-2 across the country in barely less than twenty-seven hours. The feat pointed out the feasibility of transcontinental travel and brought into the public thought a desire for fast air mail and passenger service across the nation. Air mail routes spread across the country in an ever-increasing web until money was available for the planes, airports and beacons to make passenger carrying also possible.

Other speed flyers kept the subject fresh by subtracting hours from the records of their predecessors. Lieutenant Maughan, Arthur Goebel, the Lindberghs and Captain Hawks in turn brought the mark lower.

Newspapers in June, 1929, were commenting on the wonders of a sixty-hour combined air and rail transcontinental service, but in October, 1930, were lauding a thirty-six-hour all-plane schedule between the same points. At the time, this seemed to be the ultimate in speed, but in April of this year planes were delivering New York passengers in San Francisco in less than twenty-four hours. What this will mean to the transcontinental air mail may be deduced from the fact that with corresponding improvements in speed and certainty the annual cargo had grown to more than 8,000,000 pounds in 1930.

It is as trail blazers that the speed kings have justified their spectacular flights, for they point the way to the future of commercial aviation. The transcontinental air mail and passenger lines now are regularly exceeding the once surprising record of the T-2 by several hours. How soon will commercial planes equal Major Doolittle's dash of 11 hours and 15 minutes?

The Foursome Is Complete

WITH the winning of the United States amateur golf championship title for 1931 by Francis D. Ouimet at the Beverly Country Club links in Chicago last Saturday afternoon, the last of the four major titles of the golfing world which "Bobby" Jones accumulated in 1930 and surrendered this year has found a new owner.

As was generally expected when Mr. Jones announced he would not defend his titles, each of these championships—the United States amateur and open and the British amateur and open—has fallen to a different contender. One of them, the British amateur, has gone back to its home country. Thomas D. Armour, winner of the British open tournament, Eric Martin-Smith, winner of the British amateur, Billy Burke, winner of the United States open, and Mr. Ouimet, United States amateur champion, make up the foursome.

Though obviously no one of these has qualified for that further and unofficial title, "the greatest golfer of them all," generally conceded to "Bobby" Jones, yet each is worthy of succeeding to the honors he now holds.

But there is more than passing interest in the victory of Mr. Ouimet. To any follower of golf who recalls the conspicuous victory which Mr. Ouimet as a youth won over Harry Vardon and Edward Ray in the play-off of the United States open tournament at The Brookline Country Club in 1913 and his winning of the United States amateur championship in the following year, his victory of Saturday comes with more than the usual amount of satisfaction. A sterling player, a genuine sportsman, Mr. Ouimet has long been one of the most popular of golfers, and all are pleased to see him crowned amateur champion of the United States again after a lapse of seventeen years.

A Hollywood Accent?

IF, IN the future, there is to be a standardized pronunciation of the English language there is a possibility that part of the credit must be given to Hollywood. Since the advent of the talking films the defects as well as the admirable features of British and American speech have been increasingly apparent. Instances in which the pronunciations of the two countries differed radically have necessitated the making of both an American and an English version of the same film. This is the case in a recent picture containing frequent use of the word "lieutenant" which is pronounced "leftenant" in the English version and "lootenant" in the American version.

Now, questions Herbert Marshall, a London actor, why should there not be a new form of English embodying the best points of both countries' speech and acceptable to audiences in Australia as well? He suggests that the language be called "Anglo-American" and concludes that it is probable, on the whole, that "Anglo-American" will be more "Anglo" than "American" though, he adds, Englishmen will, of course, have to adopt many of the American words and forms of expression, as they are now doing, and Americans in turn will have to adopt more of the English forms of courtesy.

Mr. Marshall illustrates the necessity for the standardization of the "a" sound on the part of the English by using the word "plaza." In its correct Spanish form, the word has almost the form sound of "platza." Some Americans call it "plazza," and others "plarza," while most English people pronounce it "plahza," he points out. The affected English say "plawza." The ignorant say "playza." There is also a cockney variation with an "ai" sound. The correct "Anglo-American" pronunciation, he adds, is between "plazza" and "plahza."

Already, according to Mr. Marshall, several Hollywood screen stars are practically perfect in this new speech. Why should not Hollywood be among the first to help in producing and perfecting a new synthetic speech embodying the best linguistic qualities of both England and America? Obviously, think many people, it should be in the front rank. From Hollywood are released pictures which exert great influence over the mass of people in England, America and Australia.

Measuring the films by the highest standards, it must be confessed that this influence is not always of the best. But by perfecting and sponsoring a new interpretation and a standardized pronunciation of a language, as nearly free from defects as possible, Hollywood has one opportunity to redeem itself.

Editorial Notes

Tit-Bits, the British journal beloved of young folks, asks, "Is there any drill other than military equally good for boys?" and provides the reply, "Let Lord Baden-Powell answer you. 'Far preferable,' he has written, 'is drill in fire brigade, rocket apparatus, trek-cart, lifeboat launching and bridge building. These demand equal smartness, activity, and discipline.'"

Those two Indiana ditch diggers who fly 25 miles to work in their own planes used to fly, according to news dispatches, only when their automobiles were not working. Now they fly daily. How is that for progress?

How perplexing it must be to New York City residents that the nation's center of population is near Linton, Ind.!

The dweller beside the new road construction finds that the pneumatic drills are boring in more ways than one.

Despite its name, Rural Free Delivery costs the Post Office Department $100,000,000 yearly, and is worth it.

Bringing coals to Newcastle has its parallel in a shipment of electric refrigerators to Greenland.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

I AM writing this on a Japanese ship, built in a Japanese yard, one of a large fleet, of Japanese steel, and manned, from stoker to captain, by citizens of the island kingdom. Of approximately 20,000 tons, the ship is clean as a child's thought, steady as the roar of Niagara and carries a list of first class passengers almost equally divided between Americans and Japanese and drawn mainly from the professional classes. In the ship's routine there is little to distinguish it from the American, English, French, Italian or German ships on which I have sailed the Atlantic, except that the captain of this one is a little more insistent on fire and boat drills. Preparedness seems to be ever in his mind. There is comment on the fact among the passengers, and those who are Americans of some globe-trotting experience are inclined to applaud the visible discipline of the crew as being at least on a par with that of any merchant ship on which they ever sailed.

These facts seem to merit attention just now for this reason: While some tens of thousands of Americans are annually committing their lives to Japanese ships and Japanese seamen, the official attitude of the Government of the United States is that these peoples of an alien, but ambitious, race are of so low a quality in civilization that they may not be admitted to the United States. The Tatsuta Maru, on which I am voyaging, is a piece of marine construction of which half a dozen peoples of Europe or the Near East would be utterly incapable. Nor could the genius for order and the trained seamanship which make it a favorite and safe vessel on which to cross the widest of oceans be found among such nations. Yet their people are permitted to enter the United States as immigrants on a par with the English, the German or the Scandinavian peoples. Against the Japanese there is an absolute bar.

That the United States should have wanted to exclude the Japanese from its territories is one of those little ironies which history often presents for the amusement of the philosophical mind. For it is less than a century since the Japanese wanted no Americans in their land, and with the very insufficient equipment of a people more given to arts and philosophy than to war strove to keep Americans out by force of arms. They held their civilization superior to that of the United States, and wished to save it from deterioration through contact with barbarians. They disliked American trading methods, esteeming "Yankees" too sharp, much as Americans regard their people who live in the United States as too economical.

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For a long time the Japanese kept their territory inviolate, but at last Commodore Perry, with the potent, if not wholly logical, argument of superior cannon, blew down the barriers, Japan was "opened to civilization." There may be two opinions as to the value of that civilization to the masses of her people, who have through it been industrialized, and are now enjoying the blessings of business depression and unemployment. And, oddly enough, the United States which applied the opener now wants to clap the lid on again—so far as immigration to this country is concerned.

It is, however, less the restriction of immigration than the manner in which it was applied which creates the present coolness of Japan toward the United States—or at least toward California, which led the anti-Japanese agitation. Every nation recognizes the right of others to prescribe rules for, and limitations upon, the admission of aliens as permanent settlers in its territory. Only each nation affected insists that its own people should not be discriminated against, but that a general rule should be applied to all.

When the United States, very belatedly, awoke to the fact that unlimited immigration was breaking down its labor market, reducing its standard of living, overcrowding its cities and introducing many undesirable elements into its population, it applied a restrictive system known as the national quota. It is needless to explain the system here. Enough to point out that it applied equally to British and Bulgarians, to Russians and Rumanians. But it did not apply to Asiatic peoples. Had it been thus applied the Japanese would have been entitled to send as many as 180 of their people to the United States annually as immigrants—not a very grave menace to a population of 120,000,000.

Unhappily, hysteria and personal politics entered into the problem. Shrewd and oratorical politicians on the Pacific coast saw in the "Japanese menace" a chance for personal prominence and political advancement. Probably some were sincere, but in their zeal they overlooked the fact that there are wrong ways of attaining an end which may be right in itself. The campaign they directed was less for the maintenance of American standards of living than for the contemptuous denunciation of the Japanese. By the methods adopted, public sentiment, especially in California, was brought to the point of hysteria. The "Japanese menace" became a bogey man with which to frighten children—even those of mature years.

Although, by the so-called "gentleman's agreement," Japanese immigration had been reduced to the minimum, the new crusaders demanded that the nation's glove be thrown in the face of the Mikado, and that the Japanese be branded as inferior barbarians unfit to enter a civilized community. Even the United States Senate was infected with the mania and when a document, prepared jointly by Secretary Hughes and Ambassador Hanihara, referred to "grave consequences" that might result from the enactment of an exclusion law the Senate professed to see in it an offensive threat, passed the bill with little opposition, and ended the career of the hapless diplomat.

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Embittered as they have been by the circumstances of this legislation, the Japanese have never questioned the right of the United States to make its own laws for the regulation of immigration. Only they complain bitterly that the laws should be general, and that a people which has attained standing as one of the five great powers of the world should not be subjected to offensive discrimination. They point out that President Roosevelt urged that the ban upon Japanese naturalization be removed, and that every President and Secretary of State since his day has opposed exclusion legislation.

President Coolidge, in signing the bill which carried the exclusion clause as a "rider," expressed regret that he could not eliminate the latter and urged that whatever be done for the restriction of Japanese immigration should be done with the cooperation of that Government. In passing it may be noted that this method was followed by Canada, which has an agreement with Japan by which no more than 150 passports annually are issued by that Government to its subjects desirous of entering Canada. As a result Canada does not share the Japanese hostility from which California trade with the Island Empire is now suffering.

Recently California members of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States urged that the matter be reopened with the purpose of repealing the exclusion act and placing the Japanese upon a quota as in the case of other nations. They base their proposition frankly upon the statement the trade of their State is suffering. There is some evidence that public sentiment in California has veered about, and that limitation, through the quota system, rather than exclusion, will be acceptable. This is all the Japanese ask.

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Fundamentally the whole issue springs from the unwillingness of a people accustomed to high standards of living to permit competition in their own territory of aliens having a lower standard of living and able therefore to live on lower earnings. Against this determination there is not a word to be said. But what California did to the Japanese it may soon wish to do to the Filipinos. Already there are signs of another campaign of detraction directed against them. And the Mexicans may in time come in for their troubles. The prospect gives peculiar pertinence to one of the subjects to be discussed in October at the Council on Pacific Relations at Shanghai—namely, whether the "advanced" nations might not find profit in helping, so far as possible, to raise the standard of living among the more backward peoples. It is clear that if this could be accomplished new markets would be opened for the products of the great industrial nations, much of the incentive to emigration would be removed, a check would be put to communistic advances, and humanity the world over would profit.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Beer and Unemployment

THE American Federation of Labor has reached some unlikely decisions in its time, but none stranger than reliance on brewing as the chief plank in a program of unemployment relief. A report drafted by the executive council of the federation to be put before the annual meeting in October declares that the modification of the Volstead Act so as to permit the manufacture of light wines and beers is an "urgent necessity" in the present crisis. More orthodox methods of mitigating the hardships of unemployment are not entirely neglected in the United States. There is a strong and growing movement for unemployment insurance; but the federation warns the electorate not to be "forced or fooled into the adoption of the 'dole' when there is an opportunity to provide honorable sustenance for a large proportion of America's 7,000,000 unemployed." There is a constant hunt for suitable public works to relieve the situation; but, in the federation's eyes, "No constructive program possible of execution can relieve the situation sufficiently Through a modification of the Volstead Act there would be a tremendous spending of money, not in charity, but for materials and in payment of wages." The federation is not apparently satisfied with the employment provided by the bootlegging industry, though its receipts have been put as high as $2,800,000,000 by some observers: perhaps because a part at least of this industry's raw material is of foreign extraction, and being necessarily smuggled in, cannot be kept out by a protective tariff. The incident throws a terrifying light on American politics. The representatives of organized labor have in the present economic crisis a heaven-sent opportunity to press for economic reform—unemployment insurance, better labor exchanges, a shorter working week, lower tariffs, higher social services, or what not. They prefer to put their trust in beer.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Sportsmanship on Lofty Himalayan

SPEAKING of sportsmanship, here is one for the book from the ascent of Mt. Kamet, the highest mountain ever climbed, conquered last month by the British expedition led by Frank S. Smythe.

The expedition counted itself fortunate in hiring for its sirdar, that is, its foreman of the porters, a mountain tribesman, named Lewa, a notable man withal, who had proved his mettle on the Kanchenjunga and other expeditions. And it was fortunate, for Lewa's energy, courage and loyalty was a large factor in the victory over Kamet. The expedition did not forget.

Lewa was one of the final climbers who vanquished the peak. When all the difficulties were passed and only a few yards remained to the highest point the Englishmen stepped to one side. The poor native porter was given the honor of being first of mankind to stand on the summit of a 25,000-foot peak.

Nine great expeditions had attacked Kamet and failed. Who among these English climbers would not have given his right eye to be first on the top? But the due, they felt, was Lewa's. They gave it to him without question. It was the least they could do, they said, to recognize the porters who had really won the victory for them.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Why the Early Gloom?

WE are hearing altogether too much about what may happen rather than what may not happen next winter. We are being flooded with torrents of untoward prognostication. . . . Statements absolutely without basis of fact, recklessly phrased, are being issued in quantity.

We have in the United States probably the greatest organized and unorganized system of charity the world has ever known. Year by year, in fair weather and foul, it has functioned when the need has appeared. It did a noble service in time of flood and when drouth overcame the land it served to the fullest.

Just now there is neither flood nor drouth, nor is there famine. Grain in superabundance and at prices within the reach of all ordinary processes is at hand. Fruits have yielded in great bounty. Vegetables are to be had almost for the asking, and under the processes of scientific storage both may be had far into the next year. Swift transportation supplies any local or transient shortage on the same easy terms. So much for the food supply.

. . . Coal has never been more plentiful. The means to move it are more than ample, for the truck has come to the aid of the railroads.

There may be a question of clothing. Cotton and woolen goods have never been more plentiful nor at cheaper prices. There may be a question of jobs. Millions are working at their tasks and the number not so employed is smaller than it was six months ago and will be smaller yet as the months go on.

Inflammatory forecasts of a condition that is not promised and which in all human probability will not appear are far more menacing than the possibilities of next winter or any other winter. . . . We are perilously close to the sin of ingratitude when we put on a long face and imagine things that are not, never have been and never will be. Whatever job we have of helpfulness is not a new one and it will be done, winter or no winter, in the good, old, effective way.—*St. Louis Times.*

Unintelligent Reading

MR. FRANK ROSCOE gave an effective answer recently to the silly criticism leveled at newspapers when he said that "if people would only read their newspapers more intelligently, the country would be healthier." There is a tendency, even on the most vital questions of the day, on the part of some newspaper readers to form a judgment on a chance reading of a headline. They have access to expert information potted into an easily readable form, but they do not, in some cases, avail themselves of it. A newspaper intelligently studied opens the door to every branch of politics, science and the arts. It is a potential poor man's guide to knowledge. There would not be half so many attacks on the popular newspapers if only their critics occasionally took the trouble to read them.—*News Chronicle* (London).